Hobbies WEEKLY

Special Jubilee Number!

LARGE DESIGN SHEET FREE!

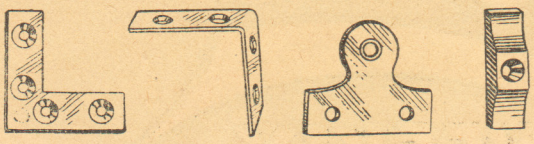
2D

May 4th. 1935 Vol. 80. No. 2063

THE FRETWORKER'S AND HOME CRAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

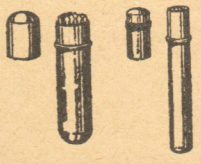
SMALL FITTINGS FOR THE HANDYMAN

BRASS MENDING PLATES	BRASS ANGLE PLATES	WALL HANGERS	BRASS BUTTON
1½in. 1d. ea. 2in. 1½d. ea	1½in. 1d. ea. 2in. 1½d. ea	Price 1d. per pair.	No. 5372 1d. each.



All are obtainable from any Hobbies Branch or by post (1½d. extra) from Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.

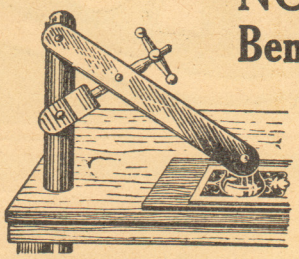
FRETWORK DRILL POINTS



4 in case 3d. **12 in case 6d.**

From any Hobbies Branch or by post (1½d. extra) from ***Hobbies Ltd. Dereham, Norfolk***

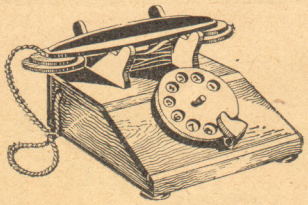
NOVEL Bench Cramp



Buy from your nearest Hobbies Branch, or order direct from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

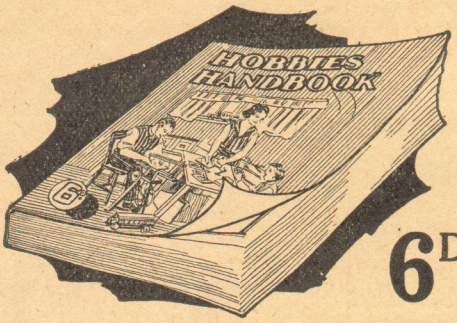
Bore a ⅝in. hole in your bench, insert this cramp as shown, and you have a tool which you will treasure for its all-round usefulness! It holds work flat for sandpapering, gluing, polishing, etc. For wood-carving it is an invaluable tool.

Price 2/6 Post 6d.



This Model Desk Telephone...

....is just one of several design patterns given free with Hobbies *1935 Handbook. No other book gives you such worth-while gifts. The Handbook itself is a treasure-house of information, ideas and suggestions to every worker in wood.

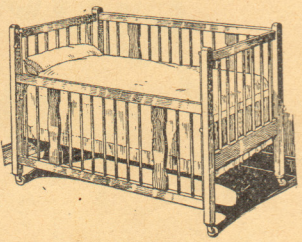


6D

Sent post paid for 9d. from Hobbies Ltd. Dereham, Norfolk.

COT FITTINGS

If you are making a child's cot these are the fittings you will need. They are made specially for the man who likes to build his own cot and are offered at money-saving prices.



CASTERS. No. 6203. Smooth running casters. Just the right size for a cot. Price **9d.** set of four, post 4d.

DROP SIDE FITTINGS. No. 6204. The modern cot has a drop side. These fittings are what you need. They cost only **3/6** set, post 9d. Copper bronze finish.

MATTRESS AND FRAME. A strong frame size 4ft. by 2ft., with comfortable spring. A real first-class job. Price **12/-**, carriage forward.

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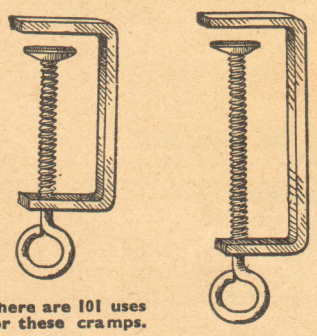
Branches and Agents in principal towns.



There are 101 uses for these cramps.

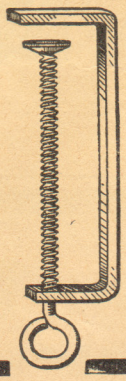
ALL-STEEL CRAMPS

Get three or four of each size. You'll say they're the handiest little tools you've ever bought. Amazingly strong for their size.

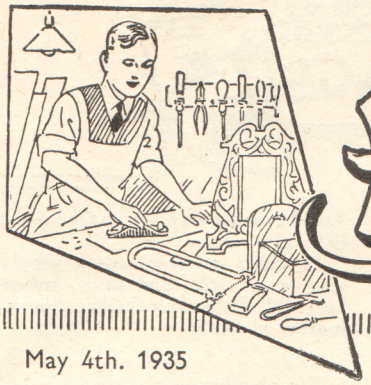
2 in. opening	4d.	3½ in. opening	6d.
2½ in. ,,	5d.	4½ in. ,,	8d.

Postage 2½d.

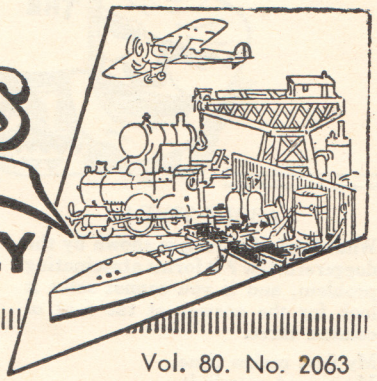
HOBBIES LIMITED DEREHAM AND BRANCHES



SPECIAL JUBILEE NUMBER



Hobbies WEEKLY



May 4th. 1935

Letters should be addressed to The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk.

Vol. 80. No. 2063

THIS is, of course, the great Jubilee issue which I am sure every reader will find delightfully interesting, as well as actually instructive. Although some may not remember the actual Coronation, the articles show the progress in Hobbies Weekly of stamps or photography, etc., during the course of years. There is, too, the competition promised, and I am sure it will mean the spending of a fascinating and skilful hour or two for many readers.

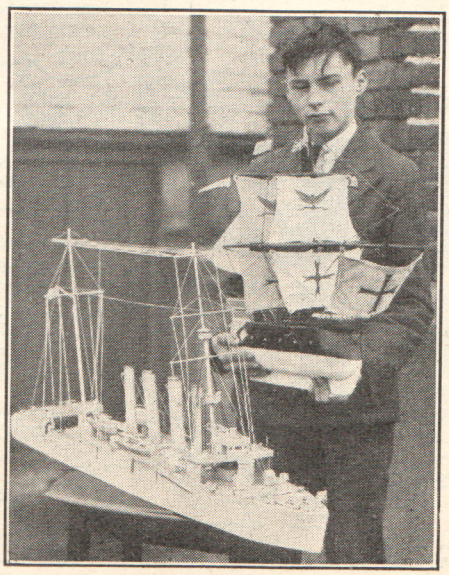
NOTES of the WEEK

The Jubilee Issue—How to make a Canoe—Exhibitions at Schools —Two splendid Models.

I AM glad to have heard from a number of schools where Hobbies Exhibitions have been held, and to find the interest maintained by the Handicraft Centres and the scholars generally. I had a note from Shooter's Hill (Kent) school, where they had collections of bus tickets, orange papers, etc., as well as the usual features.

AT the Bemrose School, Derby, they had a great deal of interesting matter to show. There was bookbinding, a skeleton framework of a Beachcraft aeroplane, inlaid trays, and a most fascinating scientific exhibition. I am always pleased to hear from these excellent people, and of the various exhibitions held.

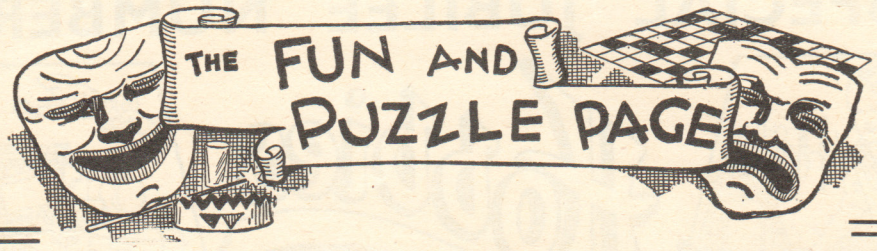
ARE you thinking of going canoeing this year, because if so, you really must make sure and get next week's issue where an article on the subject of how to make a 12ft. canoe will appear. It is not an expensive matter because the whole of the materials cost much less than £1. Look out and see you get your issue to be ready with the canoe for the summer.



THE picture this week is of an ardent worker living in Plymouth. Clifford Cowling is naturally very proud of the two model ships illustrated. They are of the cruiser "Nottingham," a ship which was sunk by a German submarine in 1916, and an excellent replica of a Galleon.

AMONG my interesting letters comes one from R. G. Kenyon of New Zealand with a suggestion which will no doubt be interesting to others. "Sometime ago," he says, "I decided to make a collection of all the wood which grows in New Zealand—that is, the native trees. I managed to collect 40 different kinds just about our little village and if I could travel to different parts of New Zealand, somewhere about 120 to 130. As I got each piece it was cut down to 2 inches long by 1 inch wide by ¼-inch deep. After this I oiled it to fetch out the grain, some of which was beautiful. The prettiest one of the lot was Honeysuckle, or as the Maori calls it Rewa-Rewa. It has black markings all over mingled with brown. After the 40 were all trimmed up, they were remounted on a piece of Oregon 3-ply, around the edge of which I put oak beading. The 3-ply and beading was then varnished and under the name of each piece of wood was put its name."

The Editor



ABOUT TIME!

What kind of person is shown by the doggerel below? It forms a fascinating problem, and if you cannot solve it look for the answer at the foot of column three.

My first makes time,
My second spends it,
And my whole passes the night alone with it.

* * *

THE CHURCH CLOCK.

Try this little catch on your friends. The clock in a given village takes eight seconds to strike 8. How long does it take to strike midnight?

The usual answer is twelve seconds, but this is wrong. When the clock strikes 8, there have only been seven pauses each of one and a seventh seconds. In striking midnight, there will be eleven pauses of the same duration. Eleven multiplied by one and a seventh, equals twelve and four sevenths.

* * *

Why are stone-deaf people like Dutch cheeses?

Because we cannot make them here(ar)!

NOT DARLING!

A lady whose car was being driven by a temporary chauffeur was giving him instructions before taking off.

"By the way," she said, "what is your name?"

"Clarence, madam."

"Yes, but I'm not in the habit of calling my chauffeur by his Christian name. What is your surname?"

"Darling, madam."

"Drive on, Clarence!"

* * *

What happened to the baby who swallowed a spoon?

It couldn't stir.

What is that which goes from London to Liverpool without moving?

A railway line!

What is it a blind man cannot feel but see?

A good joke.

The address shown in the 'Five-Minute Teaser' last week was—"John Underwood, Andover, Hants."

How many solved it?

Asked to write an essay on Quakers, a little girl wrote:—

"Quakers are very meek people, who never fight, and never answer back. My father is a Quaker, but my mother is not."

* * *

The plumber was priding himself. "All them silly jokes about us leavin' things behind and such like, won't do in our case, will they Bill? I'm 'ere and you're 'ere: all our tools are 'ere and we 'avent left a single thing be'ind."

The maid comes on the scene: "Haven't you men come to the wrong house?"

* * *

Why is a novelist a queer creature?

Because his tale (tail) comes out of his head.

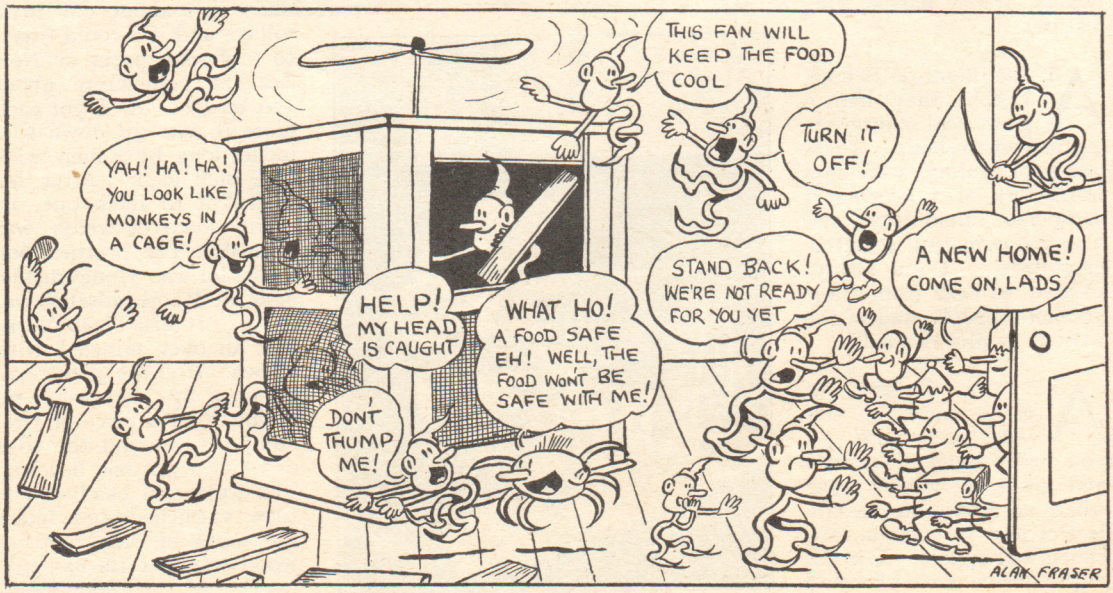
What animals grow on vines?

Gra(y) apes!

Which travels faster, heat or cold? Heat, because anyone can catch cold.

The answer to "About Time" (top col. 1) is—"Watchman."

THE IMPIES BUILD A FOOD SAFE


YAH! HA! HA! YOU LOOK LIKE MONKEYS IN A CAGE!
HELP! MY HEAD IS CAUGHT
DON'T THUMP ME!
WHAT HO! A FOOD SAFE EH! WELL, THE FOOD WON'T BE SAFE WITH ME!
THIS FAN WILL KEEP THE FOOD COOL
TURN IT OFF!
STAND BACK! WE'RE NOT READY FOR YOU YET
A NEW HOME! COME ON, LADS
ALAN FRASER

THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

A FRETWORK MEMENTO

HERE is the design, which we promised readers, to make up in commemoration of a great event, the Silver Jubilee of our King and Queen. The illustration does not do it justice, because when the piece of work is completed, there is a striking metal plaque fixed in the centre, standing out in a very appealing way.

This is indeed, just the class of design which our readers will enjoy cutting, the more so because it shows ability with the fretsaw, and at the same time proves a topical piece of work which can be hung on the wall to keep as a reminder of a great event.

The Parts

First of all, there is the question of the patterns to consider, and these, as usual, are shown full size on the sheet. Then there is the wood required, and almost any kind of fretwood can be used for the purpose.

The parts are cut in ⅛in. and 3/16in. boards, so even the beginner can undertake them with ease and confidence. Planed boards can be obtained from any Hobbies Branch, but if you do not happen to live near one, a complete set of planed material of the correct thickness, and cut to the size required for each pattern is obtainable for 2/-.

Beyond the wood, we have the beautifully embossed plaque, an enlarged illustration of which is given above. This is in relief with lifelike representation of the head and shoulders of our King and Queen, similar to that of the actual Jubilee medal.

A Colour Backing

Apart from this handsome bronze plaque, the only other fitting is the backing cloth required to put behind the whole work to make the fretted portions and the wording stand out the more forcibly. This cloth is also supplied in blue, which is in keeping with the rest of the design. Details of the cost of these parts are given.

As can be seen, the motif of the design is quite in keeping with the occasion. On the left we have an outline of the main tower of Windsor Castle—the seat of the King, whilst on the right, the famous clock tower of the House of Commons; the seat of the Government. Between the plaque, in relief, are our King and Queen themselves, whilst above are the Royal Coat of Arms surmounted by the Crown. Along the bottom, as an overlay, comes the wording "The King's Jubilee," with the appropriate dates of 1910 and 1935. The sceptre with the dove is another overlay extending along the bottom right-hand corner.

Patterns for all these parts are provided on the sheet, so it is quite a simple matter to paste these down, cutting them out from the respective boards of the sizes mentioned.

A JUBILEE PLAQUE

All necessary wood is available ready planed and cut to size, Parcel No. 2063, for 2/- (postage 6d. extra). The Striking Bronze Plaque (No. 5414) costs 1/- and suitable Backing Cloth 5d. The striking Metal Coloured Crown is obtainable for 3d. Postage on the fittings 2d. extra.

A Bright Crown

It will be as well to note here, that the pattern of the Crown is shown on the sheet, but those who prefer a more elaborate fitting can purchase a special metal embossed Crown from Hobbies Ltd.

It is in bright gilt metal, strongly embossed in relief, with the jewels of the Crown properly coloured. This is obtainable for 3d. (plus 1½d. postage).

As the plaque measures 15½ins. across, it would be impossible to get a board so wide, and at the same time strong enough to handle easily. For this reason, the plaque has been split in two so each half can be cut, turned and cleaned much more easily. The two halves are joined by dovetail joints, and these should be cut very carefully to ensure the required strength. They are so designed, however, that they cannot be seen in the finished article because overlays are used to cover

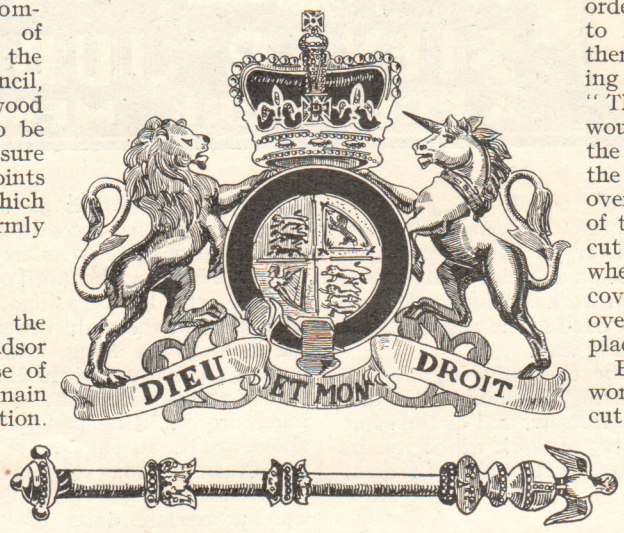
them quite effectively. It is, however, one of the points to be noted by the worker.

A good plan is to cut one half of the back in outline, and then to lay it on the other piece of material which is to comprise the second half of the back. Go round the join carefully with a pencil, so marking on the wood the actual outline to be cut. This should ensure a good fit at the points marked A and B. which are later glued firmly together.

The Buildings

The cutting of the feature work of Windsor Tower and the House of Commons, forms the main details of this portion. Use a fine drill point, and keep the saw-blade correctly on the line. The tiny holes of the castle must be cut carefully in order they may be in line with each other, and of the correct shape.

The windows of the House of Commons form another example of this, whilst the straight line features can either be made as a single cut with a coarse fretsaw, or as two cuts with a fine one. Hold the wood securely to the table whilst operating on this ; otherwise it will jump and probably damage one of the parts.



An enlarged drawing of the Coat of Arms and Sceptre which can be followed when painting the parts.

The Clock Face

By the way, the picture of one face of Big Ben is shown on the design sheet, and it is a good plan to cut this out in the paper, and to paste it again in position when the rest of the wood has been, cleaned up. Cut out the little circle carefully painting in afterwards with black ink the hands and hours.

It is advisable to cut all the small interior frets first, leaving the large openings round the Towers until last. This provides a more solid piece of wood to handle, and also reduces the likelihood of breakage.

Clean up both pieces of the back thoroughly, testing that the joints at A and B are good. Proceed with the cutting of the overlays which have to be glued on later.

Here again, we have split the design pattern in order to make it easier to handle. Obviously, if there was a large projecting piece of wood above "The King's Jubilee," it would get in the way on the part being turned on the cutting table. To overcome this, the circle of the overlay has been cut in two, but, of course, when rejoined it will be covered by the further overlay and plaque to be placed in position.

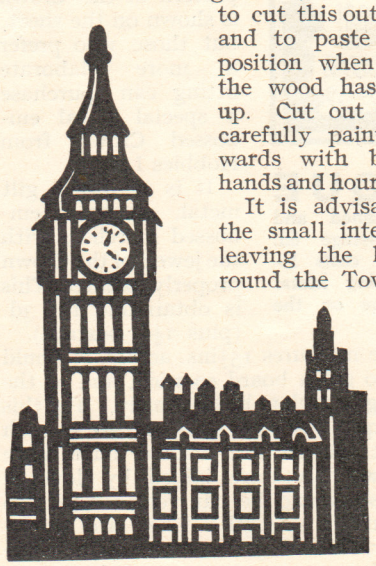
Be sure to get the wording and the figures cut carefully, and if necessary, clean them up with one of the small fretwork files used for this purpose. The top edge of this part is dead square, and must rest flat against the upper portion of the centre overlay which is cut from a similar thickness of wood. Do not expect, however, the circular edge of this top overlay to fit exactly on to the circle of the lower portion. It is arranged to come slightly inside the outer edge of the lower piece, to be more effective.

The Royal Arms

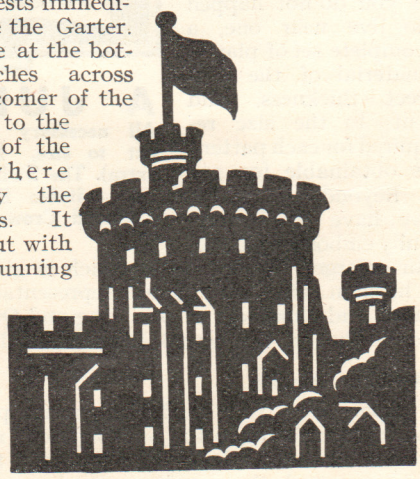
Above this overlay in turn, comes the Royal Coat of Arms of the Lion and Unicorn, with the Garter and the motto entwined. Here again, the feature work must be undertaken carefully, and the part thoroughly cleaned up before putting in place.

The Crown is cut as a separate piece, and glued later so it rests immediately above the Garter. The Sceptre at the bottom stretches across from one corner of the main back to the drop piece of the back, where shown by the dotted lines. It must be cut with the grain running the long way to make it as strong as possible.

Reproduced is a detail-



The Fret detail of Westminster



An outline feature of Windsor Castle.

The Jubilee Plaque—(*continued*)

ed drawing of the Royal Coat of Arms and Sceptre, any reader who desires, can paint, carve or emboss these parts to make them the more realistic. The painting can be done in the correct colours, or, of course, merely with a shading of stain.

Construction

No actual construction of the parts should be undertaken until all of them are cut, cleaned, and ready at hand, so they can be glued together immediately. The back, for instance, should not be glued until the overlays are ready to fix in place.

The edge of the dovetails holding the two pieces of the back are glued, and the whole thing laid flat on the bench. Then, immediately, the overlay of the wording is glued and put in place, being weighted down to help to hold the back. The upper part of the overlay, the Coat of Arms and the Crown should also be at once glued in position so that all the parts settle down together as the glue sets.

So far we have not added the handsome plaque of our King and Queen. The one supplied is 4¼ins. in diameter, and is nailed down to an upper overlay by inserting four short fretnails at equal distance round the edge. Drill the holes carefully with a pricker or sharp awl, and be careful not to bend the metal in driving them home.

Some readers may prefer to recess the plaque into the overlay, and this can be done by marking round the edge of it on the wood with pencil, cutting out the opening and then letting the plaque bed itself in on the main overlay back.

On the other hand, some workers may prefer to cut a circle just large enough to show the embossed plaque, chamfering the under edge of the overlay to form the rebate in which the piece of metal can be held.

The Colour Backing

The backing of linen is provided to go behind the whole of the piece of work, and is glued on last of all. Cut it roughly to the shape of the main back, and then glue it firmly in place. When the glue is set, go round the edges of the wood with a very sharp, pointed knife, taking the cloth away cleanly and flush with the actual wood.

The work should preferably be undertaken in whitewood so there is no need to stain or treat it in any way after the article has been completed.

HOBBIES LEAGUE CORRESPONDENCE CLUB

These Members of Hobbies League would like to get in touch with other readers and so form pen friendships which will undoubtedly prove interesting to all. In this way, one has a wide circle of friends and increased knowledge in people and places, not only in one's own country, but all over the world. Members should write direct to the addresses given, stating their full address and age, adding any hobbies in which they are interested. Hundreds of members have already taken advantage of this Correspondence Club in this way and others who wish to do so should notify the Registrar with the necessary particulars.

NAME	*ADDRESS*	*WANTS FRIENDS*	*INTERESTS, Etc.*
K. Masters.	*9 Beachfield Road, Sandown, I.O.W.*	*Anywhere.*	*Anything.*
W. C. Smith.	*No. 3 Bk. 45 Gt. Hampton St., Wolverhampton.*	*Anywhere.*	*Fretwork, Motor-cycling.*
Sim Boon Hock.	*Bangkok Medical Store, Bhuket, West Siam.*	*California, Paris, New York, Buenos Aires, B. Is. (Girl)*	*Anything.*
K. Jellicoe.	*105 Derby Road, Sandiacre, Nr. Notts.*	*Mexico, India.*	*Anything.*
R. L. Tiffany.	*92 King Street, Normanton, Yorks.*	*France, Guinea.*	*Stamps, Fretwork.*
H. Johnson.	*22 Palace Street, Oldham, Lancs.*	*Paris, China, N.Z., Japan, India, Canada.*	*Swimming, Sketching Photography.*
C. Lees.	*1 Dountry Road, Oldham, Lancs.*	*Paris, India, N.Z., Japan, China, Canada. (16 yrs.)*	*Swimming, Cycling, Sketching, Photography.*
H. Pearson.	*Board Street, Sandgate, Nr. Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.*	*Anywhere. (15 yrs.)*	*Anything.*
D. E. Luck.	*8 Albion Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.*	*England.*	*Stamps, Microscopes.*
N. Shoesmith.	*12 North Street, Havant, Hants.*	*Anywhere except Australia. (14-16 yrs.)*	*Model Boat Building.*
H. Yates.	*Wubin, Western Australia.*	*British Isles.*	*Anything.*
J. Stephen.	*c/o Grand Hotel, Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.*	*Anywhere.*	*Conjuring, Swimming, Match Labels.*
F. Stewart.	*665 New North Road, Mt. Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.*	*England.*	*Model Aeroplanes, Fretwork*
A. F. Baker.	*Public School, Wolumba, New South Wales, Australia.*	*Anywhere.*	*Stamps.*
A. Gunn.	*52 Dunstan's Road, E. Dulwich, S.E.22.*	*Germany.*	*Anything.*
G. A. Saxton.	*9 Plumpton Street, Wakefield.*	*China, India, (19 yrs.)*	*Fretwork.*
Saw Tiang Eng.	*1950 Paul Road, Teluk Anson.*	*Anywhere.*	*Photography, Fretwork.*
J. Simmonds.	*113 Delaware Mans., Maida Vale, W.9.*	*Anywhere except England & France.*	*Fretwork, Model Making.*
K. E. Hawkins.	*20 Matthew Street, Kimberley, S.A.*	*Anywhere.*	*Fretwork, Cycling Stamps.*
The Bombay Scottish Orphanage.	*Cadel Road, Mahim, Bombay, India.*	*Australia, England, Nth. America.*	*Amateur Electricity, Fretwork, Carpentry.*
W. H. Kelly.	*51 Sulgrave Road, Hammersmith, W.6.*	*America.*	*Chemistry, Science, Woodwork.*
G. Henningsnoen.	*Eckersberggaten 2, Oslo, Norway.*	*Anywhere.*	*Fossils, Geology.*
G. E. Minshaw.	*384 Shaftmoor Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham, 11.*	*Anywhere. (14-15 years).*	*Anything.*
T. G. Cooper.	*64 Godiva Street, Coventry.*	*Canada, Australia.*	*Anything.*
Frank Nicholls.	*172 Newbold Road, Chesterfield.*	*Africa.*	*Fishing, Fretwork.*

Soldering to a Boiler

WOULD you advise soldering as a method of fastening tubes on a model steam boiler? If not, how should it done? Should I push the end of the tube into the hole in the boiler, or set it around the hole?

THE best method of fastening tubes to a model steam boiler is to braze or silver solder them in place. To do this, drill the needful holes in the boiler, countersink them very slightly (to remove any burr), then polish the metal around the holes and also the tube ends with very fine emery paper. Put the tubes in place, see that they are a nice close fit, if necessary wire them up to prevent accidental movement. Apply a "flux" or borax paste around all joints. Cut a strip of "silver solder" about 3/32 wide and long enough to encircle the tube. Put it in place close to the joint and cover with borax paste (made by rubbing lump borax on a piece of clean slate moistened with water). Apply heat from a blowlamp until the solder melts.

Printing on Cloth

I WOULD appreciate a formula of a sensitizing solution for printing on cloth or wood.—(C.J.N.)

CLOTH or similar fabrics can be sensitized by the following method. The cloth must be perfectly clean. It is then immersed in the following solution. Dissolve 1 dram of Dextrine in 2 ozs. of water, and when dissolved add 2 ozs. of boiling water. Leave to get cold, add 1 dram of ammonium chloride dissolved in 2 ozs. water. Immerse the cloth in this solution as soon as possible, as it does not keep, hanging up the material to dry. All this can be done in daylight. Prepare the following sensitizing solutions. (A) 120 grs. silver nitrate dissolved in 2 ozs. water. (B) 50 grs. citric acid dissolved in 1 oz. of water. Mix these two solutions together and spread it evenly over the surface of the cloth, preferably with a soft camel hair brush in a goose quill mounting. A metal mounted brush must not be used as it will adversely affect the chemicals. Take care to brush the emulsion on to every part of the material. The sensitizing must be done in the dark room or in very feeble artificial light. The material must now be hung up in the dark to dry, after which it is ready for printing. Printing is done in the usual way as for P.O.P. paper, but rather on the darker side. The material when printed should be toned, fixed and washed in the same way as for P.O.P. paper but washing must be very thorough and before the material has quite dried it should be carefully ironed to remove all creases.

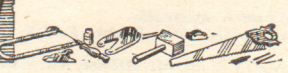
Spotlight Information

COULD you oblige me with a little guidance on the following? I wish to construct a spotlight to be used in a small hall. It could be mounted at a point 18 feet from the stage, on a beam, or on another beam, in which case the distance would be 30 feet. I propose to use a 500 watt bulb. Could you advise me as to the better position, and what kind of a lens to obtain?—(G.W.V.)

THE best position for the spotlight depends upon a number of factors. Firstly, the nearer the light is to the stage, the greater will be the intensity of the illumination. The light at 30 feet from the stage will only have roughly ¼ the illuminating power compared with the same light at 18 feet distant. With a given lens the concentration of the beam of light will be greater, and smaller in area, at 18 feet than at 30 feet. Taking all these facts into consideration, and bearing in mind the comparatively small candle power of the light, it would appear that the position at 18 feet from the stage would be the best. The only point to bear in mind is that the light will be comparatively high and act somewhat as a "top" light. This will be less apparent when the light is farther back. As regards the lens system, if a temporary rig-up is required, the bulb could be mounted in a tin box painted white inside, and have an ordinary "magic lantern" lens in a focusing jacket mounted on the front. Such lenses can be had fairly cheaply second-hand. A better plan is to house the bulb in a silvered parabolic reflector fitted to a metal frame carrying a "condenser," that is, a pair of plano-convex lenses in a jacket. The condenser should be about 6ins. diam. In front of the condenser should be fixed a telescopic tube as large as the condenser and lined inside with black velvet or painted dead black. A "projector" lens as used on magic lanterns should be mounted on the front end of the telescopic tube. The length from centre of projector lens to condenser should be about 12 inches.

SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER!

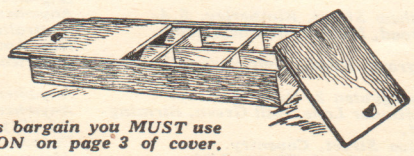
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY



Nail Box and Nails for 1/6

Keep your nails clean and tidy where you can always find them! This handy box is 11ins. long and has eight partitions. The sliding lid excludes dust. Two 6d. boxes of nails given with every box. Postage 5d.

Value 2/6



To get this bargain you MUST use the COUPON on page 3 of cover.

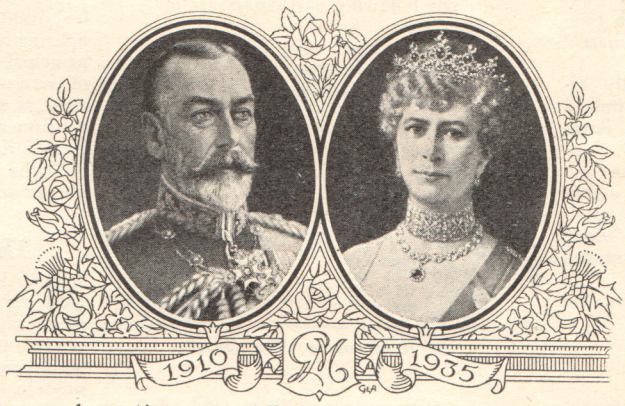
OUR JUBILEE ISSUE

Jubilee Memories.

by the Editor.

IT is certainly interesting, in this Jubilee Number to look back over the past twenty-five years of Hobbies Weekly and see the advance and changes which have been made during that period.

The Weekly, of course, actually goes back very much further, as is shown by the fact that this is Volume 80. During the Jubilee celebrations, however, we are glancing over the past 25 years, and I feel sure there are a very large number of readers who can say they have been regular followers of our pages during the whole of that period. I know their interest, from the constant letters received, and only quite recently, Mr. E. Edgington of Farncombe, Surrey, was kind enough to send along a copy of the actual Coronation number of Hobbies Weekly.



To our younger readers 1911 must seem a long time ago. But those who have covered the period, will already be able to look back on many striking events, tragedies and pleasures during that time. The national ones are being dealt with in other periodicals—our interest is principally with our own particular weekly, and its hobby features of all kinds.

At the Coronation, Hobbies Weekly had a special issue in which there was a Coronation Wall Plaque, a picture of the Coronation ceremony itself and a fine model of the Coronation Chair, that historic seat to be seen in Westminster Abbey.

Unfortunately, the sale of this was so great that we have now not one of our own filed copies left for reproduction here to show you.

To commemorate the completion of 25 years, we are again publishing a special fretwork design of the occasion, which is written about elsewhere in this issue.

Then, as now, there was much jubilation over the event, and the Coronation Number had articles on suitable decorations, the ceremony at the Abbey and fireworks to make for the occasion. None of these, I feel sure, will be more popular than the present issue, in which many topical articles of interest are also given.

We had, too, a Jubilee pedestal last week; this week we have a large wall plaque and striking figure feature; another design is coming with a photographic panorama of the outstanding events of the last twenty-five years.

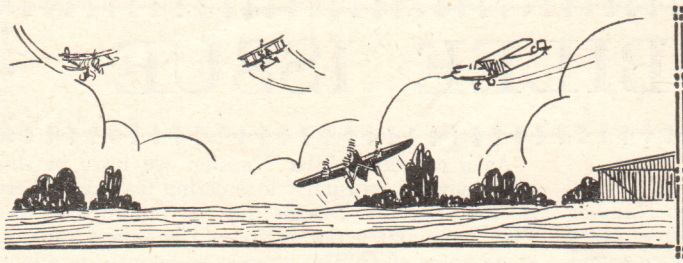
As a special Jubilee Number we have, in this issue, several unusually interesting features. There is the Special Design for a Commemiorative Plaque, an article telling you of the King's hobbies, some notes of Jubilee interest to Scouts, details of how to take photographs of the Jubilee Celebrations, and some new notes on the Stamp issues in England and the Empire in connection with the great event.

The outstanding events of the last 25 years can also be clearly traced from the pages of Hobbies Weekly and they form an interesting resumé. The death of King Edward the Seventh in 1910 was the subject of a Memorial Plaque whilst naturally, a large number of designs were produced between 1914 and 1918, featuring the War. A great Victory design had a very large sale. Amongst the outstanding designs of note, was one published to commemorate Capt. Scott's tragic journey to the South Pole in 1913, the heroism of Jack Cornwall the Boy V.C. of the Battle of Jutland; the Coronation Fireplace Screen and (more recently) the wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina.

The 25 years, have therefore, been aptly and correctly pictured in the designs published from time to time, and I wonder how many of our present readers have made up all these eventful features? There is no doubt they would make an exceedingly interesting gallery.

Our friends are to be found all over the world, and I shall be interested to hear from any of them who can recall the period of the Coronation, and have followed our pages ever since. I know a number are still taking Hobbies Weekly regularly, and in some cases fathers have written to say they have given up themselves, but that their sons are carrying on. This surely proves the interest maintained in our pages, and I feel confident that the same loyal spirit which has been found during the last 30 years will be continued from generation to generation in the future.

The pages shall not lack interest and instruction; the illustrations shall be helpful and accurate, whilst the whole policy behind each issue will be to cater for the handyman at home in an endeavour to produce the most helpful, practical, and at the same time, simple things to make and do for his own benefit and with an eye to a profitable sideline for anyone with a fretsaw.



Flying Notes & News

The "Boadicea" Class

IMPERIAL Airways have added to their fleet a new medium-sized type of passenger machine for feeder lines and intermediate use.

This is the Boulton and Paul "Boadicea" class, of which two, "Boadicea" and "Britomart" have been delivered.

The machine is a sturdy biplane of more or less standard type, but its two 490 h.p. Armstrong-Siddeley "Jaguar" engines are mounted on the top wings, and the machine has a very similar appearance to the experimental mail biplane which Boulton and Paul's produced some time ago.

The following particulars are available:

Span 54ft.;
Length 44ft. 2ins.;
Height 15ft. 2ins.;
Weight fully loaded 4¼ tons and Cruising speed 150 m.p.h. at 4,500 feet.

The machine carries a crew of two, seven passengers, luggage and mails, and has all the comfort and roominess of the larger air liners.

The "Sky-Louse"

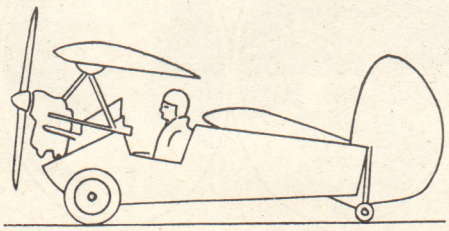
THE more orthodox aeroplanes tend to become standardized, so do new designs crop up which are fundamentally quite different from anything that has gone before.

The sketch shows a small home-made machine, the "Poudu-ciel, designed and built by Monsieur Henri Miguet, a frenchman. It is a tandem biplane with no tail plane and no ailerons. The latter are deemed unnecessary, since the machine is claimed to be inherently stable. Up and down control is effected by altering the angle of incidence of the front wing, thus doing away with elevators

This machine was exhibited at the recent Paris Aero Show and attracted much attention. It is particularly interesting to "Hobbies" readers, as M. Miguet actually built the machine with his own hands. The materials, with the exception of the engine, but including the airscrew, cost only 1,200 francs (£16) and M. Miguet's working time amounted to 270 hours.

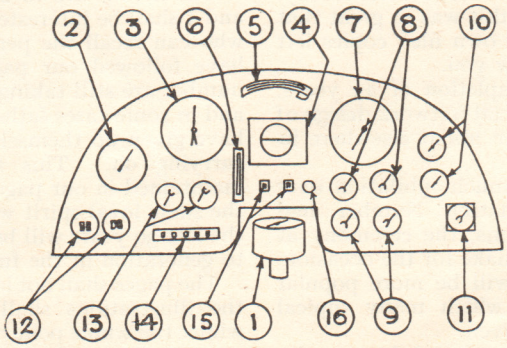
The following particulars are of interest:

Span, front wing, 20ft.;
Span, rear wing, 12ft.;
Length, 11ft. 6ins.;



The Home-made "Sky-Louse"

Tare weight, 220 lbs. and
Cruising speed, 62 m.p.h.
Landing speed, 20 m.p.h;
Climb to 6,000ft. in 45 mins.;
Engine, 500 c.c. Aubier-Dunne 2-cyl. inverted 2-stroke;
Power, 20 h.p. at 4,000 r.p.m. geared down to an airscrew speed of 1,600 r.p.m. and
Petrol consumption 31 m.p.g.



The Instrument Board shown contains—(1) Compass, (2) Altimeter or Aneroid, (3) Air speed Indicator, (4) Turn Indicator, (5) Cross Level, (6) Fore and Aft Level, (7) Revolutions Indicator or Tachometer, (8) Oil Thermometers, (9) Oil pressure Gauge, (10) Fuel Pressure Gauge, (11) Fuel Capacity Gauge, (12) Engine Switches, (13) Wheel Brake Pressure Gauge, (14) Lighting and Heating Switches, (15) Landing Flare Switches and (16) Fuel Jettison Valve.

Aeroplane Instruments

MANY fellows who have taken a joy ride at some time or other, may have wondered what all the instruments are for on the pilot's dashboard.

The sketch (below) shows a typical dashboard for a medium-sized fighting machine, containing the principal instruments fitted to a modern aeroplane. Requirements vary, as also the disposition of the instruments, but the illustration gives some idea of the number of dials the pilot is required to keep his eye on from time to time.

The Hendy Heck

MR. Henderson's new design, the 'Heck,' has now completed its trials at Martlesham, and proves to be a really efficient aeroplane with all the latest modern improvements.

The 'Heck' is a tandem two-seater, low-wing cantilever cabin monoplane of clean design, fitted with a 200 h.p. Gipsy-Six engine. It has slots and flaps, and a wide-track retractable undercarriage of sturdy build. Each wheel unit folds up outwards into a cavity in the wing. It is extremely stable and easily controlled, even at low speeds, and it is impossible to spin—thanks to the slots.

Wooden construction is employed and both wings and fuselage are covered with three-ply, a type of construction which for economical civil machines is likely to hold its own yet for many a day. The fuel tanks—two, containing 20 gallons each, are situated in the wings.

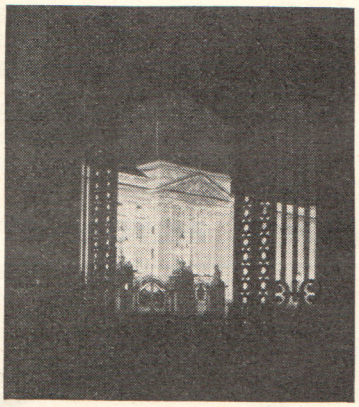
Span 31ft. 6ins.;
Length 26ft. 2ins.;
Height 8ft. 6ins.;
Weight empty 1,811 lbs.
Weight fully loaded 2,600 lbs.;
Top Speed 170 m.p.h.;
Cruising Speed 155 m.p.h. and Landing Speed 40 m.p.h.—
Range 4 hours.

HINTS ON TAKING JUBILEE PICTURES

THOSE of us, who have been photographers for more years than we care to remember, can look back over the last twenty-five years to our own photographic beginnings as to a different craft.

Not for us then a ' press the button ' camera, loaded with roll film which is handed to a D. and P. firm—delivered, developed and printed next morning ! A photographer twenty-five years ago, was a person who not only took photographs but carried out every stage of the subsequent work. This had to be done, there was no one to do it. The finishing was all part of the game.

Even the developing was less simple. Nowadays an enterprising photographer, deciding to do the work, buys a tank and a packet of powders. Then having bought the chemicals in bulk, makes them up, afterwards developing with a dish under the light of a red lamp.



A picture of Buckingham Palace, floodlighted with (right) a silhouette of the patient photographer.

Apparatus has changed even more. In those days what was known as a ' serious photographer ' carried at least a half plate camera. Many used a whole plate outfit, and some enthusiasts even went to 10 by 8 ! Quarter plate cameras were looked upon as mere toys, not fit for serious workers. Tripods were, of necessity, stout and the whole apparatus needed a strong person to carry this.

Modern Speed

What a change to these days when the largest size one sees about is quarter plate, and some of the most beautiful pictorial work is produced by instruments from negatives no larger than a postage stamp ! Lenses were slower, much. A F6.5 was considered fast—F1.8 was unheard of. As to the speed of the plates and films they—simply will not bear comparison.

We got good value for our money though. Prices for apparatus were roughly half what they are to-day, while quarter plates were 1d. each as against 2½d. now.

Anyway the photographer of these days, who sets out to record some of the doings on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, has everything needed to produce pictures which in years to come will be (if not of historical value) at any rate, a grand memento of a very great occasion.

To Take Processions

There will be few ' idle ' cameras during ' Jubilee' and may it be a fine day is the prayer of us all. But whatever the weather, the light in May should be good enough to yield plenty of results. Probably, all who can, will try to get pictures of the Royal Procession or their own particular local ones.

From the street level, in most cases, this will be impossible. Even from the front row the view will probably be blocked by the soldiers lining the route. A seat in a stand or upper window should however yield a clear view.

There will, of course, be no choice of position and we must make the best of what there is. If the sun is behind or to one side of the camera, be thankful, even if it is directly in front, you can, by using a lens hood or holding a hat to shade the lens, at least prevent ' fog.'

In view of the fact that processions move slowly, exposures should not prove difficult. With the horses walking, 1/25th of a second could safely be given ; while even if they trot 1/50th should be fast enough to show no movement. Use a fast film—Chrome or Panchromatic, you can then stop down, i.e., use a stop of F11 or F16, and yet obtain a well-exposed negative. The object of this

Jubilee Photography—(*continued*)

' stopping down ' is to get very fine definition in all planes.

The possibility is that you will be a considerable distance from the procession which will, in consequence, appear of small size in your negative. If, however, the negative is really sharp, you can enlarge the required part many degrees without any material loss of definition.

Get Higher

But the procession is only one part of the Jubilee Celebrations. Everywhere will be decorated and the streets well worth a spool or two ! Here again, ground level shots may prove difficult, the writer suggesting the top of a bus or an upper window. If you use the former, be careful not to rest the camera, or your arm on any part of the bus, vibration causing blur. An upper window ' shot ' will very likely be obtainable from a shop or restaurant. Take into account the moving traffic, choose a sunny day—a short enough exposure should present no difficulties.

Floodlighting Possibilities

During Jubilee week the floodlighting of buildings will give endless opportunities for pictures. Here it is impossible to make suggestions as to exposures, these depending entirely on circumstances—amount of lighting and character of the buildings ; the film used and the stop employed. A fairly small stop should be used if a tripod is a possibility, but in crowded areas this will be impossible, and a certain amount of risk must be taken. Opening up the lens, using a fast film and giving as long a snapshot as one knows from experience can be given without camera shake.

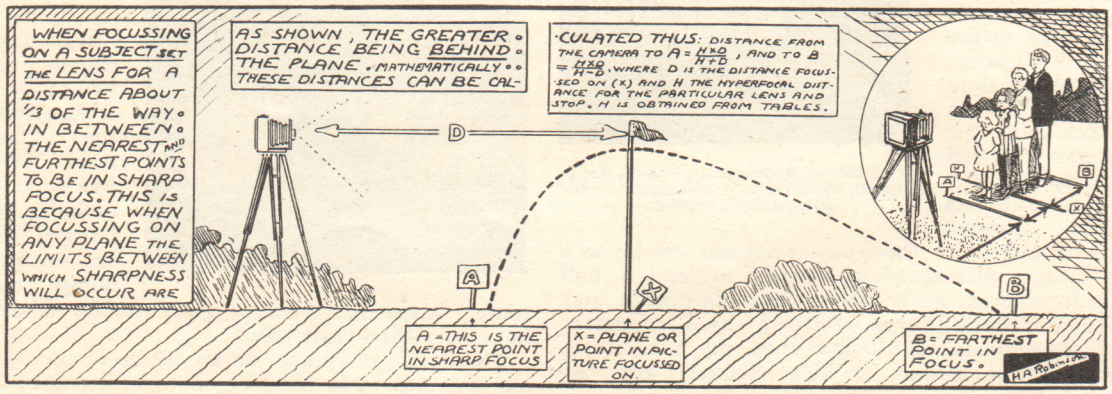
Londoners, and those who mean to be in London at this time, certainly will have a feast of good things, but those who stay at home, even in the most remote villages, will have plenty of subjects with which to employ their cameras. Even the remotest tiny hamlet will be organising something —sports, games, house decorations, teas for the children, dinners for the old people, and, to finish, a bonfire. In a way, these country recorders will have a decided ' pull.' In years to come it will be intensely interesting to look through the old prints and pick out ' old So-and-So' or ' Young What's his-name '—as appearing then.

A Scrap Book

For this reason it is strongly advocated that all Jubilee pictures—especially these local ones—should be carefully preserved in a " Jubilee Scrap Book." A good print from each negative—or if the negatives are very minute, a small enlargement —could be mounted in an album, and, while the events are fresh in your mind, explanatory notes added.

In particular, the names of all persons you know appearing in the picture should be mentioned. At the time this so often seems superfluous—we know them all so well. But, as the years go on, it is easy to forget and a short caption to each picture will make the Jubilee Album a thing of much value to you, your children and, possibly, even the grandchildren !

OUR WEEKLY PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURE STRIP


WHEN FOCUSSING ON A SUBJECT SET THE LENS FOR A DISTANCE ABOUT ⅓ OF THE WAY IN BETWEEN THE NEAREST AND FURTHEST POINTS TO BE IN SHARP FOCUS. THIS IS BECAUSE WHEN FOCUSSING ON ANY PLANE THE LIMITS BETWEEN WHICH SHARPNESS WILL OCCUR ARE
AS SHOWN, THE GREATER DISTANCE BEING BEHIND THE PLANE. MATHEMATICALLY THESE DISTANCES CAN BE CALCULATED THUS: DISTANCE FROM THE CAMERA TO A = HxD / H+D, AND TO B = HxD / H−D, WHERE D IS THE DISTANCE FOCUSSED ON (X) AND H THE HYPERFOCAL DISTANCE FOR THE PARTICULAR LENS AND STOP. H IS OBTAINED FROM TABLES.
D
A
X
B
A = THIS IS THE NEAREST POINT IN SHARP FOCUS
X = PLANE OR POINT IN PICTURE FOCUSSED ON
B = FARTHEST POINT IN FOCUS.
H.A. ROBINSON

TWO BOOKS WORTH HAVING

TWO recent books 'published' will be of particular interest to our readers. One is "British Warships," illustrated by A. C. Hardy ; published at 3/6 by A. & C. Black Ltd., of London. It is a companion book to " British Ships Illustrated " mentioned here a little time ago, and is equally interesting and informative. Every class of naval ship is illustrated with description and details which give one a vivid knowledge of size, armament, machinery, etc. A really fascinating, authentic book.

The home handyman will welcome an instructive book by E. W. Hobbs—who frequently writes for Hobbies Weekly—entitled "Bootmaking and Repairing." It is one of Cassells well-known " Work " Handbooks, costing 1/6 (postage 2d.) which is thoroughly practical and amply illustrated. It covers tools, materials, repairing, lasting and finishing, so the amateur can understand and carry out the work in a craftsmanlike manner. The book has 131 pages with a comprehensive index and list of illustrations which make reference to any subject quite straightforward.

HOBBIES OF THE KING

An intimate picture of some of the outdoor and indoor pastimes enjoyed in the Royal Household.

JUBILEE year finds the whole country, perhaps the whole world, more interested than ever in the pursuits of the King of England and most people are pleased to share those interests. It is quite probable that their interests are very similar to the King's, for amongst his many hobbies, King George has interests that lie nearest to the hearts of his people.

Two of the most widespread and increasing hobbies of young England to-day are stamp-collecting and birdwatching, and not only is the King the possessor of one of the most valuable stamp collections in the world—his prestige as an authority as a philatelist is as great as anyone's in the country,—his interest in birds does not confine itself to shooting them at the Sandringham coverts.

A Bird Sanctuary

In 1930 the King turned the private gardens and ponds of Buckingham Palace into wild bird sanctuaries, for here come kingfishers and mallard from the nearby St. James's and other parks. For many years the King has been a great lover of birds and there are many rare and valuable specimens in the aviaries at Buckingham Palace.

The authorities of the National Show of Cage Birds hope to be able to exhibit some of the King's birds at a future exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

His Majesty is, of course, a great lover of animals. He not only loves dogs and horses but spends much of his time with them. He has probably spent more time riding on Rotten Row in Hyde Park or around the grounds at Sandringham than any other British monarch and it is understood that it was only through his desire to fulfil his duty to national feeling that during the war the King parted with the famous cream ponies which had pulled the State coach.

A Lover of Horses

As a breeder of shire horses, the great draught animals whose ancestors pulled the chariots of the ancient Britons and bore our knights of old to battle, the King is one of the leading authorities in the country. Not only did his Sandringham-bred stallion carry off a leading award at this year's Shire Horse Show but His Majesty himself, as usual, gave a champion Challenge Cup for the best stallion in the Show.

On the turf, of course, His Majesty has long shown his interest in horses and proved unusually successful.

As a stock-breeder, the King is famed in farming circles for his prize shorthorns of the Windsor farm, familiar and frequent entries with success at the Royal Agricultural Show, the Royal Welsh Show, and other provincial shows. In this the Prince of Wales shares his hobby, for some of the fine Devon steers of the Prince's farm have been prominent winners at Smithfield and elsewhere.

But the royal hobby most people will share is that of dogs. Not only the King, but the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, are all keen dog lovers with pets who share their walks and private apartments.

It is said that the only individual to be granted free and ready interview with His Majesty apart from the royal family is Bob. Bob is the King's Cairn terrier for which His Majesty's affection is every bit as great as was that of King Edward for his beloved dog Cæsar.

A Dog Story

When their majesties made their tour of the North and Scotland last year, a touching story of Bob's friendship for his master became known. It had been decided that Bob should not take part in the tour, but so much did the dog pine for the King that at last the decision was altered and Bob went in the royal train to Scotland.

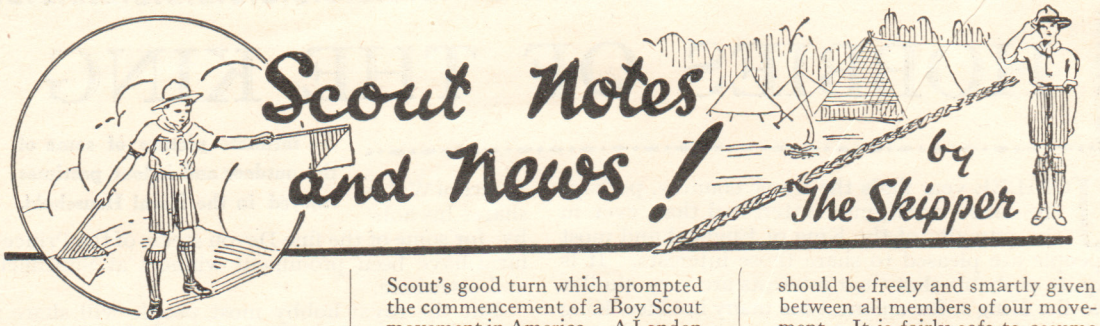
During the opening of the Mersey Tunnel, Bob was sent on in advance to wait in the royal train at Rock Ferry, for the return to London. But Bob would not settle down alone, and he slept on the platform, to the amusement of the crowd, until their Majesties came, when without any warning, he jumped up and took his place in the carriage, giving voice to his happiness at their Majesties' arrival.

Shooting

The King has little less interest in his famous golden clumber spaniels at Sandringham, with which he shoots at the pheasant coverts there. There is excellent sport with pheasants at the Sandringham estate where the King is considered a very good shot.

Not everyone, of course, is privileged to shoot at Sandringham, but a well-known sportsman who has enjoyed such an honour says the King is a very quick shot, one of the quickest shots he has seen. He has the curious habit of holding one hand much further up the stock towards the barrel of the gun than do most shooting men, and his characteristic style has been imitated by many, though the knack of shooting that way seems the King's perfection.

When the grouse-shooting season commences, the King usually shoots over the Bolton Abbey moors of Yorkshire, and he is noted locally for his cordiality with the beaters. Just as in Scotland where his questions about the little hillponies that carry the game-panniers betrays his keen interest in horses.



Jubilee Celebrations

PREPARATIONS for the celebration of the King's Jubilee should now be completed and once again I emphasize the fact that it is the Chief's wish that every member of the movement should participate in these celebrations.

The King is to light a wooden beacon 20ft. high, built by Scouts in Hyde Park next Monday night. This Beacon is to act as a signal fire for the lighting of the Scout's chain of Beacons all over the country when it is hoped that about 1,500 beacons will be simultaneously ignited. Unfortunately, the appearance of these notes will be too late to give hints on beacon building, but it would be of interest to know how the different troops undertook the job and perhaps some of you will be good enough to send details regarding materials used, dimensions and how long your beacons kept burning ?

A Useful Year Book

THE Boy Scout's Year Book now published for 1933-34 (price 6d.) is well worth reading. The book contains articles on Scouts, Cubs, Rovers, and Sea Scouts. Scouting in Schools, Scouting with the Handicapped, and International views of Scouting, with many other notes of interest. It is obtainable from Scout Headquarters ; postage being remitted with purchase price.

A Wonderfully Good Deed

THE Boy Scouts of America will hold a great national jamboree at Washington in August to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of a London Boy Scout's good turn which prompted the commencement of a Boy Scout movement in America. A London newsboy met Mr. J. D. Boyce of Chicago in Fleet Street in the midst of a thick London fog and piloted this gentleman to his destination. Identification of the boy who politely refused any reward on the ground that he was a Scout, has never been discovered. Mr. Boyce, evidently impressed, on his return to America started the Scout movement there. The number of Scouts in America today is 941,244—about 36,000 more than there are within the British Empire.

Salvation Army Scouts

THE Captain of a local branch of the Salvation Army has informed me that the Army Scouts will soon be officially linked with the Boy Scouts' Association. This is very cheering news, it always seeming a pity to me that such a fine set of chaps should be outside our movement.

A Thought on Scout Law No. 3

" That best portion of a good man's life ;
His little acts of kindness and of love."

Wordsworth.

Greetings

A LITTLE outward and visible sign of the meaning of " Brotherhood of Scouts" is our Scout salute. So often have I been greeted with an amazed ' stare ' on giving a small boy wearing a " fleur de lis " badge a Scouts salute. The salute is *not* a mark of deference, but a greeting and should be freely and smartly given between all members of our movement. It is fairly safe to assume that in those districts where this is a rule, rather than the exception, we may expect to find the most efficient Scouts.

A Competition

THE camping season has now arrived and it was with this in view that the ' Gadgets Competition ' was thought of. These are essential and an important feature of good Scout Camps encouraging ingenuity and adding to the business-like appearance of the camp.

Camp Gadgets

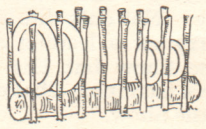
THE main use of kitchen gadgets (illustrated) is to keep the utensils clear of the ground and the food free from contamination. Such things as those shown should be found in all camp kitchens and I trust the competition will allow the illustration of many more.

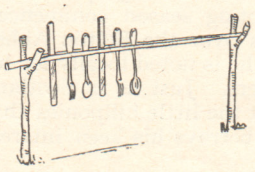
While gadgets add greatly to the comfort of a camp, the main feature should always be to have good weatherproof tents—whether they be Bells, Patrol or Hike tents. If you are at all doubtful about your tent, overhaul it thoroughly before you go to camp.

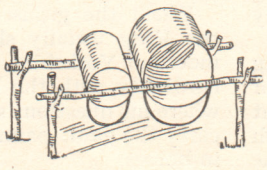
A good waterproofing solution can be made quite cheaply as follows :

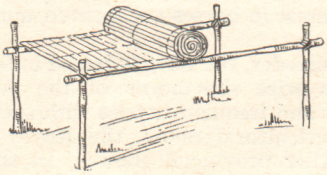
Boil ½ oz. Isinglass in 1 pint of water and strain ; ¼ oz. White Castile Soap and 1 pint of water ; 1 oz. Alum and 2 pints of water.

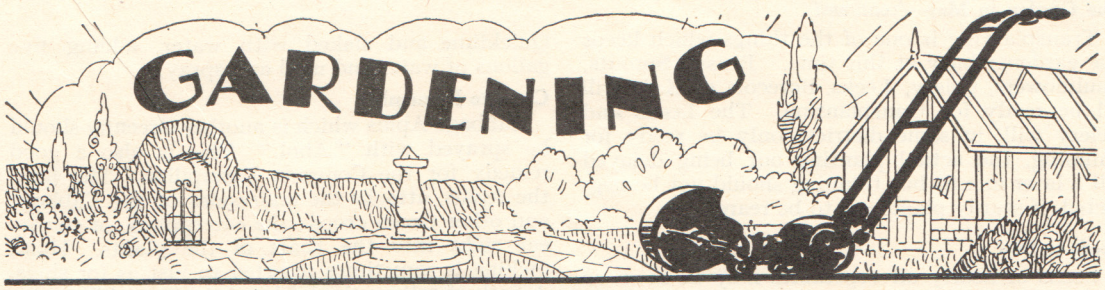
Boil the mixture and allow to simmer for a short while. When cool apply to the surface of tent.











WORK IN MAY

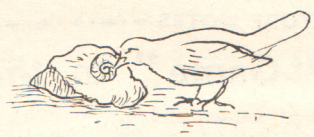
LILAC, Broom, Laburnum, Flowering Cherries and Crabs make a Fairyland overhead, while beds of Tulips and Wallflower brighten lawns which have now begun to receive their weekly mowing. Bedding-out plants will require hardening off in frames and some of the hardier Half-hardy Annuals will be ready for planting out.

It is just at this time that some gardeners pause and wonder if wallflower is worth planting ; they argue that it delays the bedding of summer flowers. But we should advise anyone who really loves a beautiful garden, to resist all such temptation and grow the wallflower, even if it does retard the bedding out process.

Ready for the Autumn

Indeed, as soon as the old plants are out, sow the seed for next spring having fine bushy plants ready for October.

When the spring beds have become really shabby, begin to clear them out and prepare for the summer bedding schemes. Fork in plenty of manure, for these plants, having much to do in one season, require lots of nourishment. Water the boxes of plants, before setting them out and try to choose showery weather for the work ; if this is not available, give the beds a good soaking the night before planting begins. And remember, the oft repeated injunction, when planting keep the ball of roots intact.



A friend and a foe to the gardener.

The old-fashioned schemes of antirrhinums, calceolarias, lobelia and geraniums are still common, and, when well managed, quite attractive. But a bed of mixed antirrhinums of a good strain is hard to beat for a show and one that lasts.

Colour Schemes

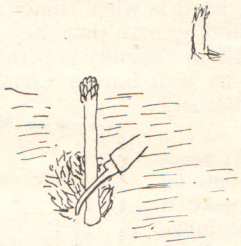
Of course, the mixture must be arranged with tall plants in the centre of a long bed with intermediates and dwarfs towards the outside. Scarlets, yellows, flame, orange and rose shades in rows which blend, look well. Where yellows are prominent, white is not so necessary, but the use of white in bedding-out schemes has to be seen to be appreciated. This is too often neglected and yet the white very often supplies the high light in a picture which might otherwise be too glaring. So remember to include in your beds where possible.

Sutton's Mixed Zinnias make a charming and novel bed which for colours are really uncommon and can hardly be beaten. Violas and Ageratum with Sweet Alyssum, make good edging plants, though annuals such as Candytuft, Viscaria and Blue Pearl are also useful, making a nice change.

Hardy annuals may still be sown out-of-doors and herbaceous plants which are rapidly outgrowing their ties, must be tied higher to prevent flopping should a sudden night wind come—as it sometimes does in May.

The annuals which are well up should be thinned and the soil kept free from weeds by hoeing.

Besides Wallflowers, the other biennials which should be sown for next summer, are, Canterbury Bells, Sweet William, Scabious, Myosotic (Forget-me-not) and Sweet Rocket. To ensure sturdy plants these should be pricked out as soon as large enough and grown in nursery ground till the autumn when they should be planted out in their flowering quarters.



How to cut asparagus.

Frames which have been cleared out may be utilized for growing some of the herbaceous from seed. Geums (Mrs. Bradshaw) are easily propagated in this way and sometimes bloom the same season. Lupins and Pyrethrums are also easily increased in this way.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

THOSE who have established Asparagus beds should not cut the shoots with an ordinary knife. A saw-like Asparagus knife is the proper thing to use ; this bruises the shoots and allows the sap to dry up rather than ooze from plants. Scrape away some soil to about the depth of four inches and then cut the shoot, covering cut surface with soil again.

Only old shoots should be cut and, to husband the nourishment in plants, do not cut at all after the middle of June. Two ounces of salt to the square yard will benefit the beds at this time.

Globe artichokes will be improved by a dose of liquid manure made from artificials. Use two ounces of sulphate of ammonia and one ounce of superphosphate to a gallon of water. Where the shoots seem too numerous, thin them to two or three.

The Garden in May—(*continued*)

Transplanting is one of the things which keeps the gardener busy at this time. Brussel Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Celery, Leeks, Borecole or Kale will all be ready for transplanting. The Leeks and Celery will, in some districts only be ready for thinning, the actual planting out being delayed till a later month but thinning should not be neglected, if sturdy plants are to be reared.

Seeds to Sow

Seeds of nearly all vegetables may be sown so that there may be a succession of supplies throughout the season. Runner, French and Kidney Beans should be sown and also Lettuce for the main crop. Parsley if not transplanted from boxes, either bought or reared at home, should now be sown out-of-doors to give a later crop.

Peas should be staked. If you can get them, use branches of trees with lots of small twigs especially low down and incline the tops towards the centre to assist the plants in climbing. If no branches are available, use the galvanized wire trainers sold for the purpose. If, however, dwarf peas have been sown, no trainers will be necessary ; a great saving of labour and an economy too, if trainers have to be purchased.

Garden Foes

It is at this time of the year that gardeners have to beware of insect pests, for it is when things are at their most active season of growth that they are most destructive. Aphides or Greenfly is perhaps the best known enemy, its well known ravishes being common on roses, lettuces and other green plants.

There are other kinds of Greenfly but this is the most common and best remedy is an application of Quassia Emulsion. To make this use 1 lb. of Quassia Chips and soak in one gallon of water over night. To this add ½-lb. melted soft soap and add seven gallons of water. Use this as a spray and apply directly to the bodies of the insects, using a brush to apply it to the insects which have attacked special roses to make sure that they are adequately dealt with.

The Fly which deposits " Honey dew " on plants is also an Aphis. While the common green Aphis sucks the juices of the plants, this creature deposits a sticky substance which closes the pores of plants and prevents their breathing properly.

This is commonly referred to as the Black Bean Fly. It attacks the tips of bean plants and is very injurious to them. Some gardeners dust with Lime and Soot ; others use a Lime Wash made with 6lbs. of Quicklime and slaked with water, adding five gallons of water and used as a spray.

Cures to Remember

Cabbage Aphis which is another Greenfly should be sprayed with " Abol." This is also a good remedy for the Common Caterpillar. The first, the Aphis, attacks the undersides of the Cabbage and other Green crops ; the caterpillars, of course, eat right into the heart of the plants. Hand picking is sometimes resorted to just as for slugs. A dash of salt on the backs of the Slugs kills them or they may be dropped into a bucket of salted water. But after they have attacked choice things like Delphiniums in the flower border, it is not much use killing them.

Cinder Protection

So to prevent that, lay a ring of cinders round the plants you want to protect. The same treatment should be meted out to snails. Remember that the thrush is a good friend where slugs and snails are troublesome. This is a bird which should be made welcome and it is very interesting to watch it smashing snail shells against a stone.

The month of May, too, is the one when frames, greenhouses and conservatories are undergoing their usual cleaning and preparation for bedding out and placing of pot plants on stands, which the handy reader of these pages can easily construct for himself. The time, too, to fill window boxes, vases and hanging baskets. Thin and stop lateral shoots in the vinery and feed those with ripening fruit.

NATURE NOTES

"Game" to the Last

TO lovers of nature, and the beauties of the wild countryside, it rather jars on the conscience to see and hear, the "guns," banging away at driven game—game beaten up by the more servile class of the community. What handsome birds go to the " bag " !—proud pheasants that strut about the parklands, before the fatal day—October 1st.

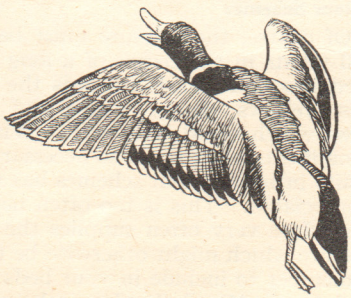
The " glorious twelfth" is anything but that to the moorland grouse. The partridge is one of the most gallant birds we have, but still it must go to the slaughter —this " King of Game."

A real ornament to our inland lakes and streams is the wild duck, especially the drake, with its white collar round a neck of bronze greenish hue, with a sheen on it that glistens in the sunlight.

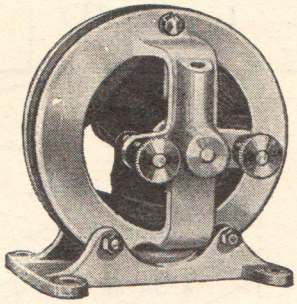
To " flush " a duck from the water is to have an added sense of its beauty, because of the splashes of white and blue in its wings and also the extended tail-feathers expose a beautiful deep blue.

With most game birds, the females are of quite a sombre colour in comparison to the males—chiefly of a mottled brown. This is the case in pheasant, partridge, grouse and wild duck.

Like most birds of the waterside, wild ducks fly with outstretched neck, which, when they are migrating in numbers, makes them appear like a stretched outline of crosses passing over the sky.—A.S.M.



The S. T. Electric Motor



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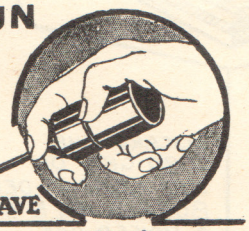

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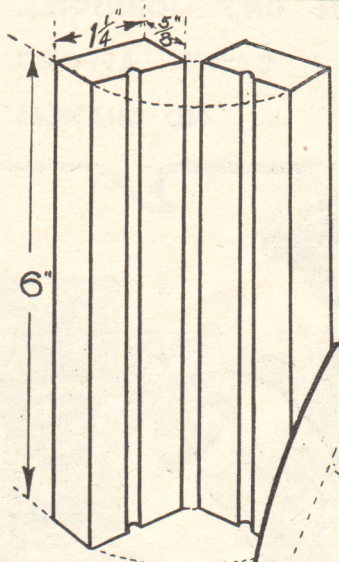
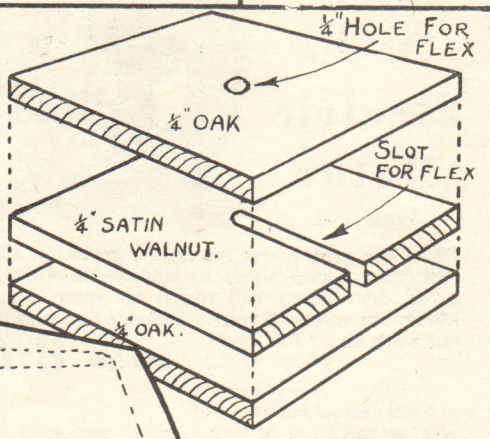
MADE FROM SCRAPS OF WOOD.

A TABLE LAMP.

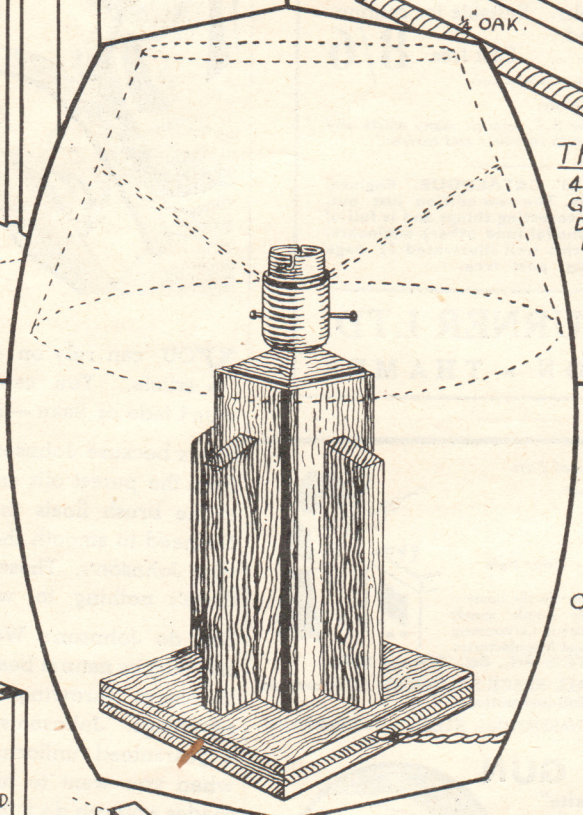
AN IDEAL GIFT

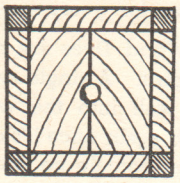


THE FOUNDATION:-
DEAL. GROOVES FOR FLEX IN EACH PIECE. GLUED & NAILED TOGETHER

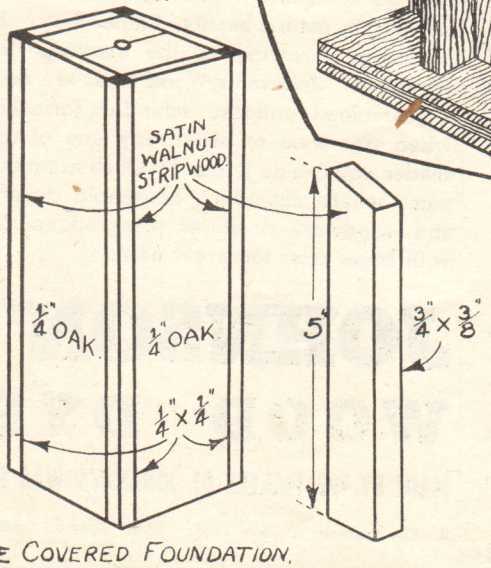


THE BASE:-
4 INS X 4 INS. GLUED & WEIGHTED DOWN UNTIL SET. EDGES TRIMMED LATER. SCREWED TO COLUMN.



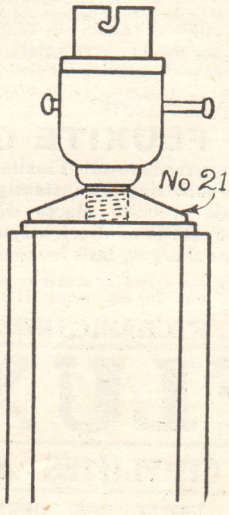


SECTION THROUGH THE COLUMN.

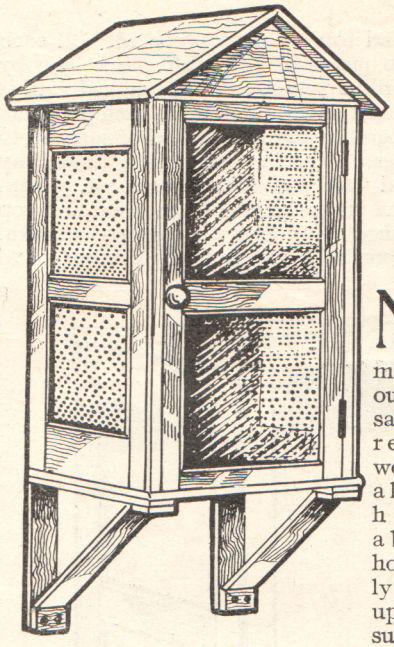


THE COVERED FOUNDATION.

CORD-GRIP OF LAMPHOLDER



DISCARD THE CORD GRIP OF THE LAMPHOLDER. BORE A HOLE IN A RAISED OAK SQUARE No 211 SO THAT LAMPHOLDER MAY BE SCREWED IN TIGHTLY.



A HANGING WALL MEAT SAFE

A simple everyday job for the home carpenter to provide an article needed in every home. Parcel T.M. 293 contains all necessary wood, battens and plywood and costs only 4/6. It is sent carriage forward by rail.

NOW is the time to start making that outdoor meat safe before the really hot weather comes along. The handyman about the house generally gets called upon to do such jobs as this, and with the fully detailed sketches to aid him, he should find no difficulty in making up the safe shown.

We have departed somewhat from the usual type of safe and provided a sloping roof which will, not only throw rain off effectually, but will assist in keeping the interior much cooler than would a flat roofed construction.

Also the method of supporting the safe upon two well-proportioned and strongly-made brackets, is to be recommended, the weight being more evenly distributed, and a sound fixing made by iron wall hooks driven in the mortar points of the wall.

A Useful Size

The interior size of the safe is as shown on the plan (Fig. 1) 15ins. wide by 9½ins. deep by 23ins. high. This allows for a shelf midway, which rests upon supporting ledges nailed or screwed to the centre rails of each side section. There are three distinct frames to be made—two side frames, a door frame and all the rails of these frames being halved and screwed together.

Commencing with the side frames, we have two long rails 23 ins. by 1¼ ins., two cross rails 10ins. by 2½ ins. and one mid rail 10 ins. by 1¼ ins. Measure up 2½ ins. from the ends of the long rails and cut down half way with the tenon saw, then, after marking along the edges ¼in., saw to the lines and so form the recesses for the halvings.

Take care in the marking out that the long rails show their whole length on the outside and that when viewed from outside, the long or upright rails of both side frames and also those of the door run right through from top to floor. The perspective view shows this distinctly.

In the middle of the two side rails of each frame cut down sinkings for the cross rails as shown (Fig. 2) and after these rails have been fitted and screwed, nail on ¾in. by ½in. bearers to support the shelf.

CUTTING LIST

All ½in. Deal

6 Rails 23ins. long, 1¼ins. wide.
3 Rails 13ins. long, 1¼ins. wide.
2 Rails 10ins. long, 1¼ins. wide.
4 Rails 10ins. long, 2½ins. wide.
2 Rails 10ins. long, ¾in. wide.
2 Rails 10½ins. long, 2ins. wide.
2 Rails 8½ins. long, 2ins. wide.
2 Rails 12ins. long, 2ins. wide.
2 Rails 23ins. long, 1in. wide.
4 Pieces 17ins. long, 5½ins. Battening.
2 Pieces 15ins. long, 4½ins. Battening.
2 Pieces 16ins. long, 6½ins. Battening.
2 Pieces 11½ins. long, 10½ins. Battening.
1 Piece of 3/16in. plywood 24ins.by16ins.

The Door

The door will be made up in a similar manner to the side frames, only all the five rails going to make it will be 1¼ins. wide and cut to the lengths shown (Fig. 3). Take note how the cross rail again has been cut and put in this frame. "Hobbies" metal try-square (price 1/3) will be found very useful for squaring across the lines of the halvings and also for testing the squareness of the frames themselves during construction.

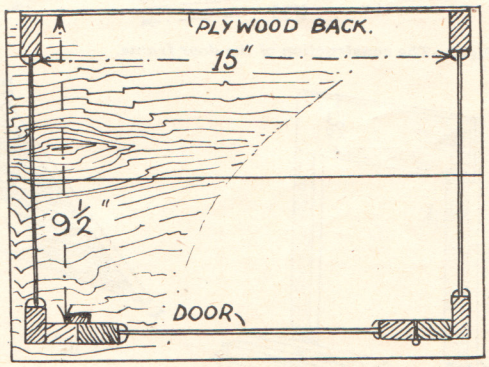


Fig. 1—A plan of the base showing position of uprights and door.

Having then the three frames together, the next step will be to fill each of the six panels with perforated zinc or copper wire gauze, whichever is thought desirable. Fig. 4 shows how each opening is fitted round with wood fillets on the inside of each rail, these fillets being ⅜in. by ¼in. and secured with ¾in. picture sprigs. The inside edges of the fillets are planed off and glasspapered, the angles being mitred to fit. Take careful measurement of each panel and cut the zinc or copper gauze to fit, then to hold the pieces in, cut off

Wall Meat Safe—(*continued*)

lengths of ¼in. quarter beading and nail to the rails on the outside using again the small sprigs.

Some workers, no doubt, will desire to cut out the trouble of fitting and fixing the fillets, beading and putting the zinc or copper panels direct on the inside of the frames, using small round headed screws for the fixing.

In this case, the bearers supporting the shelf inside the safe will have to be fixed after the zinc panelling is done.

The floor and top are next prepared, and each consist of two pieces of ½in. stuff 17ins. long by 5½ins. wide, ordinary grooved and tongued stuff is best to use. After cutting to length, each pair may be knocked together and then nailed or screwed to the side frames. Over the whole back there may now be fitted and screwed a sheet of 3/16in. plywood. The sharp edges of the floor and top should be planed away and glasspapered smooth.

The two door rails will next be prepared and

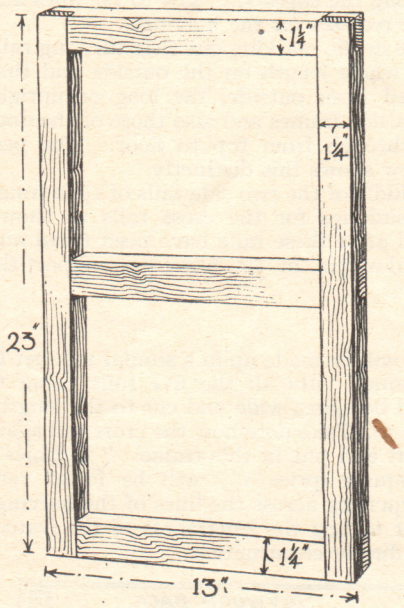


Fig. 3—The construction of the door frame.

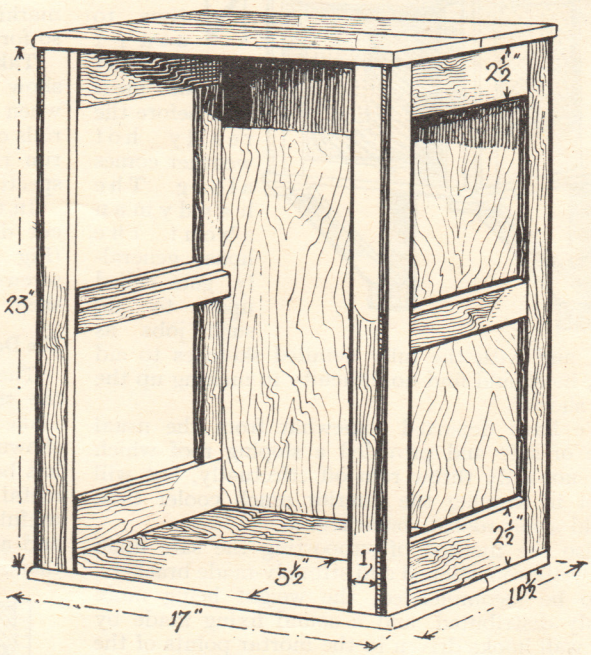


Fig. 5—A detail of the general construction before the door and zinc are added.

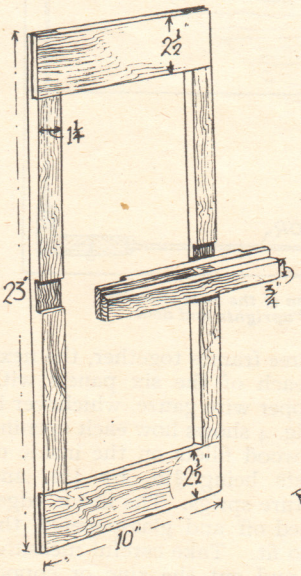


Fig. 2—The side frames.

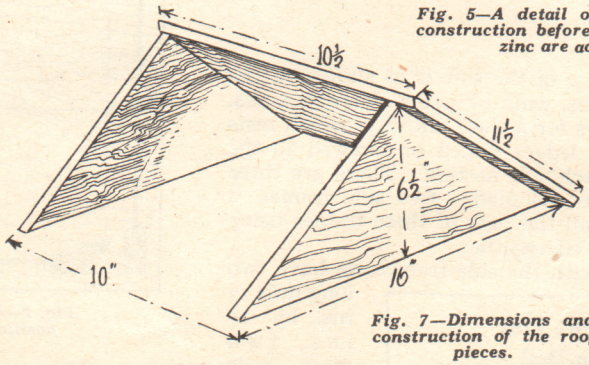


Fig. 7—Dimensions and construction of the roof pieces.

Fig. 4—A section showing beading to hold the zinc.

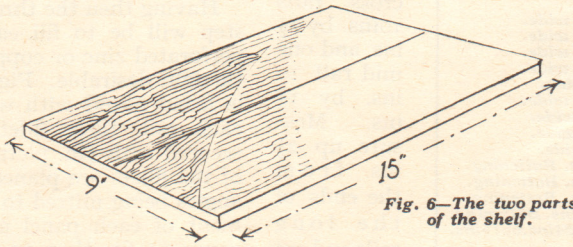


Fig. 6—The two parts of the shelf.

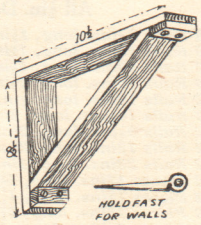


Fig. 8—The supporting wall brackets.

screwed to the side frames from the outside. These two rails are each 23ins. long by 1in. wide. See they fit closely to the floor and top, if extra fixing is necessary, two pairs of 1¼in. brass angle plates No. 101 in " Hobbies " list should make the whole thing perfectly rigid and ready for the door to be fitted.

A thin spline must be nailed up the inside of the left hand door rail to act as a stop for the door and also to form a closed joint at this part.

Fig. 5 shows the safe thus far built up and ready for the door which must be fitted in and the position of the hinges marked on the upright rail, it being assumed that the hinges are already fixed to the door.

The shelf is formed from two pieces of ½in. stuff (Fig. 6), each piece being put in the safe singly or the two fixed together by two light fillets nailed underneath.

The Roof

The roof is made up as an independent unit and consists of four pieces—two triangular pieces, two square and plain pieces for the roof slopes. All the necessary measurements are given (Fig. 7), and it must not be overlooked in the marking out that the roof pieces are planed to a chamfer along the top edges so that they meet at a point. In nailing on the roofs, allow a ½in. overlap beyond the front gable piece, but keep all the edges flush with the back gable. Fix on the roofs by running screws up from the inside front and also at the back.

Support Brackets

The supporting brackets are shown (Fig. 8), and ½in. wood again is used for all parts. Cut two pieces off square 10½ins. by 2ins., and two pieces 8½ins. by 2ins., and nail them together, the 10½in. piece resting on the shorter piece. To the extreme ends of each piece screw on blocks to take the ends of the sloping bracket pieces.

The lengths of these latter pieces will be carefully measured from point to point between the blocks, and the ends cut to shape to fit. Clean off the sharp edges upon completion and screw the brackets to the floor of the safe, the screws being of course, run in from the inside.

Wall Holders

Some may prefer to fix the brackets to the wall first and then rest the safe upon them afterwards. Two holdfasts of the type shown in the enlarged sketch (Fig. 8) can be used for each bracket. We give a cutting list of wood required for the safe and brackets, the perforated zinc or gauze for the panels being, of course, obtained from the local ironmonger.

A suitable knob and catch or lock and key should also be fitted to the door.

Make it Weatherproof

Special precautions should be taken to see that the plywood back is protected from damp, being placed close to the wall. Two coats of paint at least should be given, and the back of the safe kept a little distance away from the wall, thus allowing of a free air circulation. The outside of the safe should be painted and the roof covered with a piece of Ruberoid or linoleum.

HOBBIES of WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

Interesting and Intimate details of Lord Burleigh

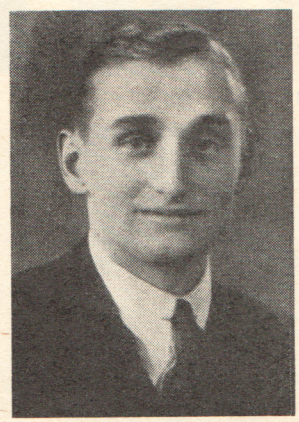
TO his numerous admirers in the stands surrounding the White City race track he is affectionately known as " Hurdley Burleigh." " Who's Who " describes him as David George Brownlow Cecil—Lord Burleigh, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter.

Although Lord Burleigh is essentially a man of affairs—he is a Member of Parliament, and connected with many movements—an after-dinner speaker whose services are in great demand—yet we seem to know more about him as an athlete and a worthy representative of British interests in the Olympic Games. However, he is only twenty-nine so we may expect to hear more of the serious side of Lord Burleigh as time goes on.

Just now he is all for the open air when Duty gives him leave of absence and at week-ends he is a familiar figure in the hunting field. He is an expert horseman and a good shot too.

Between times, he finds patience to do a little fishing and when at home in his old-fashioned farmhouse he likes to get into an old suit and do a little navvying in his garden. Lord Burleigh's love of the country is well demonstrated by the decorations at his flat in Town.

Here, after a tiring session in the House of Commons, he is able to gaze happily and hopefully on the restful rural scenes which hang on the walls of his sitting room, or the photographs which made the world's swiftest hurdler the idol of the British sporting crowd—Hurdley Burleigh—I beg your pardon—Lord Burleigh M.P.—G.G.



Look out for further people in this popular feature !

NAME THE STARS!

A New Film Competition

Are you a picture fan ? If so—or even if not—see how well you know the great men on the films. Here are nine of them which you have to name correctly and put in the order of popularity. A straightforward competition to amuse and interest. All you have to do is to put the names of these stars into the order you like them best.

The prize offered is two free seats at your own local cinema for TWO weeks running, with a signed photograph of your favourite British Film star. There will be three of these awards made to the reader sending the correct names in a list nearest the general vote of all the entrants.

Isn't it worth entering ? Read the rules and start now ! Show your skill in naming the artistes.

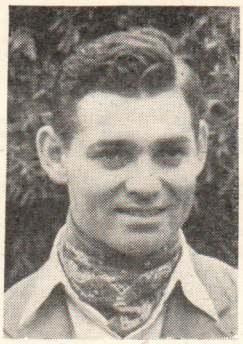
(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)



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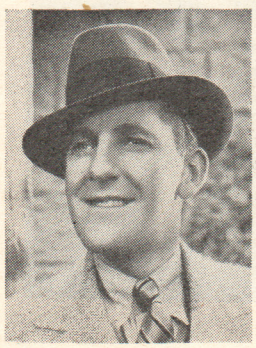

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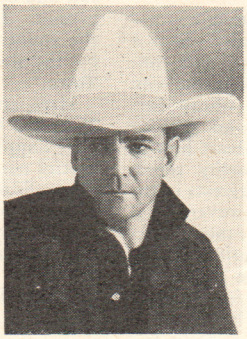


(9)

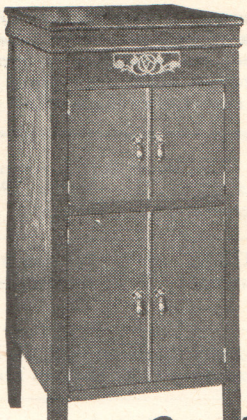
FREE SEATS AS PRIZES

RULES

Entries must be written in ink and numbered downwards 1 to 9. Your full name and address must be added and the entries sent in a sealed envelope (with a 1½d. stamp on it) addressed to Film Competition, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham Norfolk. The awards will be made to the three nearest lists which coincide with the popular vote and the stars named correctly. There is no entrance fee, and the Editor's decision is final. Do not enclose any correspondence with your entry as they will not be opened until after the close of the Competition. All entries must be received by May 11th, and the names of the winners will be announced in Hobbies Weekly as soon as possible. The winners will be communicated with when the result is known, but no other correspondence can be undertaken.

All Entries must be in by May 11th

The pictures shown are by permission of Gaumont-British, Metro-Goldwyn - Mayer, Columbia, Paramount, Universal & United Artists.



Satisfaction

There is a wonderful sense of satisfaction in a good job well done. The wood has been well chosen and carefully wrought—joints tight and the surface glass-papered to the feel of fine silk . . . You cannot—must not—risk spoiling it in the "finish."

With "COLRON" Wood Dye you cannot go wrong. Just one coat—no smears, no overlaps. The natural beauty of grain developed, but the silky smoothness left intact.

In a couple of hours it is dry, and, after waxing with "RONUK" Floor Polish, you will have a finish that reflects the quality of your work.

COLRON

WOOD DYES

12 shades. All Sizes: 1/- upwards.

Colour Guide and full particulars from

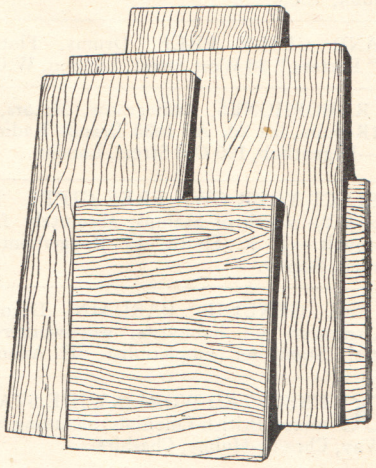
RONUK LTD., Dept. 62 Portslade, Sussex

PLYWOOD

Plywood will never entirely supplant solid woods like oak, mahogany and walnut, but it is ideal for certain jobs such as panelling, jig-saw puzzles, etc. For all your plywood requirements, try Hobbies first. You get good value—and a square deal.

FREE—

A list of plywood, fretwood, strip-wood, etc. is yours for the asking. Call at any Hobbies branch or write to Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk, for a copy.



CHEAP BIRCH

We can recommend this plywood for general use. It can be easily stained, but is not guaranteed free from knots.

$\frac{1}{8}$ in.	48 in. × 24 in. (8 sq. ft.)	Price	1/9
	24 in. × 24 in. (4 sq. ft.)	„	11d.

Special sizes at 3½d. per sq. ft.

These panels are too large for parcel post and are sent carriage forward

$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	60 in. × 48 in. (20 sq. ft.)	Price	4/6
	30 in. × 48 in. (10 sq. ft.)	„	2/3
	24 in. × 12 in. (2 sq. ft.)	„	6d.
	16 in. × 16 in. (1⅓ sq. ft.)	„	4d.

Special sizes at 4d. per sq. ft.

POSTAGE 24in. × 12in. panels—1 for 6d.; 3 for 9d.; 5 for 1/-; 7 for 1/3. 16 in. × 16in. panels—2 for 6d.: 5 for 9d., 8 for 1/-, 11 for 1/3. Larger panels carriage forward.

THIN PLYWOOD PANELS

$\frac{1}{32}$ in.	18 in. × 12 in. (1½ sq. ft.)	Price	4½d.
	36 in. × 12 in. (3 sq. ft.)	„	9d.
$\frac{1}{16}$ in.	24 in. × 10 in. (1⅔ sq. ft.)	„	5d.
	48 in. × 10 in. (3⅓ sq. ft.)	„	10d.

It is best to order these thin panels with thicker boards as the cost of postage, if sent alone, is almost as much as the panel itself. The 48in. × 10in. panel is too large for post and is sent carriage forward.

Hobbies LIMITED

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The small "to sell" or "wanted" announcements appearing below are accepted from readers who want to sell anything except fretwork goods, or from usual advertisers of bargains of interest. The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d. per word. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Orders and Stamps must accompany the order. We cannot guarantee any date for these to appear, but they will be inserted in the earliest issue.

PATENTING INVENTIONS. Advice free.—Kings Patent Agency, Ltd., 146H Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

BAND GUIDE FREE. Drums, Flutes, Bugles.—"Potters," 36 West Street, London, W.C.2.

GRAMOPHONES, Radiograms, Motors, Components, Repairs, list 2d. All 1935 Brands Radio, 70-page list. 4d.—Regenthob, 120 Old Street, London.

SELECT YOUR OWN FREE GIFT! I allow you to pick 2/- worth of Stamps, absolutely free! Request approvals.—J. F. Smith, 19 Rougemont Ave., South Morden, Surrey.

REAL GENUINE BARGAIN. Decorative colour transfers for hobbyists, woodworkers, at clearance prices. Stamp for complete list.—H. Axon, Jersey, Eng.

500 UNSORTED WORLD-WIDE STAMPS, 6d. 200 mixed British Colonials, including high values, 9d. —Way, Cheadle-Hulme, Cheshire.

BUILD Butler's ¼h.p. Model Petrol engines. Castings 9/9. 1935-6 catalogue 3d.—Butler Profit-Sharing Factory, Wade Street, Littleover, Derby.

HAWAIIAN GUITAR! Make your own from Hobbies' design and materials. Write for details to Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

A TIE PRESS doubles the life of your ties! Make your own for 1/3, post 6d. From Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

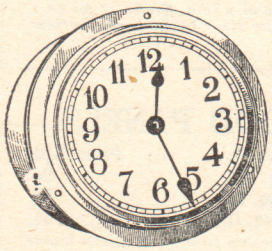
TROUSER PRESS and Stretcher for 10/-, carriage forward. A complete parcel to build your own from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

JIG-SAW PICTURES, Glue, Wood, etc. Hobbies supply all you need at low prices. — Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS. Make your own! Hobbies supply turned wood standards as low as 9d.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

NOTICE.—Our Deposit System is probably of use to those desirous of seeing the goods before they buy. The would-be Buyer sends us his money and we write the Advertiser and give him the address of the person who wishes to buy. The goods are sent by the Advertiser to the Buyer on approval and when the purchaser gives us his consent we will forward the money to the Advertiser in payment of the goods which the purchaser will keep. In addition to the value of the goods, a Deposit Fee of 1/- must be enclosed to cover cost of our correspondence. Each party in the transaction will pay carriage one way. We cannot accept goods for exchange, nor any money for goods valued less than 5/-. All money should be sent by Registered Letter, but we cannot be responsible for any damage or loss incurred. All letters to be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

CLOCK Movements



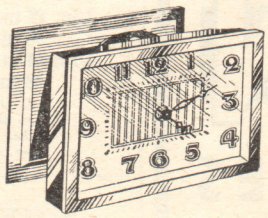
Although intended for the many clock designs published by Hobbies, these movements may be used in any clock design the handyman may have in mind. They are timepieces on which you can depend and are offered at extremely low prices.

ROUND FACE.
With 2½in. barrel.

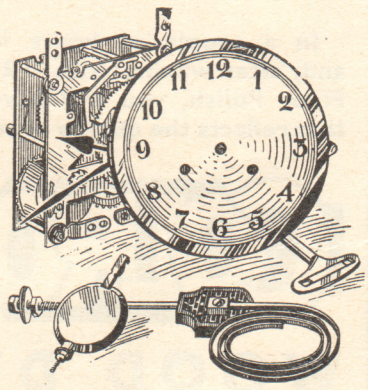
No. 5502.	30-hour.	5/-
No. 5506.	30-hour.	3/6
No. 5511.	8 day.	21/-
	With 3 in. barrel.	
No. 5503.	30-hour	9/6
No. 5504.	8-day	17/6

Postage 4d. extra. (*Foreign*)

HOBBIES LTD., DEREHAM



SQUARE FACE.
No. 5513. The NEW Square-face Clock so popular to-day. 30-hour movement. Price **6/6**
Postage 4d. (*Foreign*)



No. 5512. A British-made 8-day strike on gong pendulum movement. It has a 6-in. dial and convex glass. This is the movement used for our Grandmother Clock No. 1945. It costs only **21/-**

Postage 9d.

JUBILEE ISSUES OF THE EMPIRE

THIS week will see the special issues of postage stamps which are to be made in celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the accession of His Majesty King George V.

There is to be an issue from Great Britain, her Colonies and Crown Colonies. Without doubt, readers will see the stamps from the Mother Country on the day of their issue. In fact one can quite imagine the keen ones going to the Post Office at the first opportunity and purchasing a specimen of each value. There will only be four—the ½d., 1d., 1½d. and the 2½d., so that everyone should be

The issue of the Straits Settlements

able to afford these, unused.

The illustration, very kindly provided by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, shows the design which is to serve for all the stamps from the Crown Colonies, each of these will issue four stamps and the highest value is to be 1/- or its near equivalent. For instance, Ceylon has the values 6c., 9c., 20c., and 50c., British Somaliland has 1a, 2a, 3a, and 1 rupee, and Cyprus has as its highest value the 9 piastres (the piastre is worth about one and a third pence). Windsor Castle, which is shown on the stamp, was a residence of the King in the 11th century.

CANADA is to issue a set of six stamps, each of which is to have a different design. The one cent will bear a portrait of Princess Elizabeth ; two cents that of the Duke of York and on the three cents. our King and Queen will figure. The four cents will show the Prince of Wales. The ten cents has a picture of Windsor Castle upon it and the thirteen cents a view of the Royal Yacht "Britannia."

A happy thought, this last design, because boats, especially sailing boats, make most attractive pictures, and few sailing yachts have appeared as the subject of stamp designs. King George is, of course an enthusiastic yachtsman.

No doubt readers have noticed that Great Britain is not one of the countries which issues stamps on every possible occasion. In fact very few changes have been made, and this in the face of much agitation for changes. Two, however, will be recalled by most, the British Empire Exhibition Stamps of 1924-25 (only two values, the penny and three halfpenny) and the set issued in connection with the Ninth Congress of the Universal Postal Union in 1929, when five values came out, the ½d., 1d. 1½d., 2½d. and the £1. The lower values should be found in all albums, though the last is not so likely to be familiar to many.

MOST Stamp collectors are particularly keen on Commemorative Issues. These have some very strong points in their favour, one of the most important being that they induce a number of people to take up the hobby. Because when they look through a collection and see specimens which have been issued to commemorate some historical event, they understand that there is more in the hobby than just collecting little scraps of paper.

Remember, that a small collection about which the owner knows a lot, is worth far more than a large collection about which the owner knows little or nothing. The former is more likely to induce anyone to take up the hobby than the latter. Unfortunately, commemorative stamps have been the cause of many abuses. Countries know the value of stamps to collectors and some have issued stamps on every possible occasion.

A stamp is really a receipt given by a government for payment made to ensure delivery of a letter or parcel posted in that country. Now the cost of printing the stamp is very small, compared with the cost of handling the package, and in cases where countries are continually issuing fresh stamps to commemorate events, dealers and collectors begin to realise that this repeated change of stamps is only a method of inducing people to buy stamps, not for use, but for sticking in an album. Such purchases are, of course, very profitable to the country because they are doing nothing for the money received.

ALTHOUGH Great Britain has so seldom issued any commemorative stamps, the idea originated in this country ; in this way: The penny post was instituted in 1840 and in 1890 there was brought out a Jubilee card which sold at sixpence. The profit was devoted to a fund for postal servants and this gave the idea which so many countries have taken up.

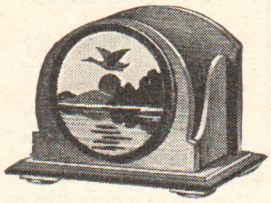
By issuing some 226 stamps, Great Britain and her Colonies have certainly chosen a fitting way of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of King George V., who is himself a very enthusiastic collector. He was President of the Royal Philatelic Society when

A stamp issued in the 1897 Jubilee.

Prince of Wales, and heads the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists maintained by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

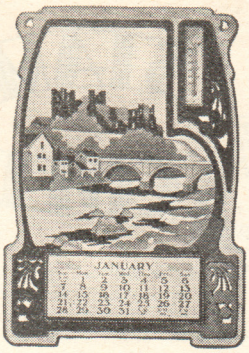
One of the best known Jubilee stamps is that issued by Canada in 1897 (illustrated) it is the Diamond Julilee Stamp of Queen Victoria. Let us hope that Canada, as well as other Colonies, will be able to issue another such Diamond Jubilee stamp for H.M. King George V.

Have you tried INLAY?

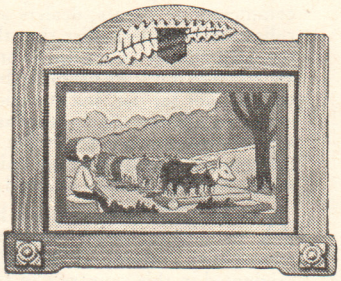


No. 1583. Letter Rack. Whitewood, Mahogany, Sycamore, Satinwood and Padouk, with brass catch for lid of stamp box (not illustrated). **2/4**, post 6d.

Inlay has a Charm all its own. Take a look at the pieces of work shown here. Aren't they attractive? Wouldn't you like to make things like them? You can. All you need is the design and the necessary wood and the usual fretwork tools. Three or four thin boards of wood of contrasting colour are pinned together and cut out as one piece. The pieces so cut fit together just like a jigsaw puzzle and form a picture of outstanding beauty. Try Inlay NOW!

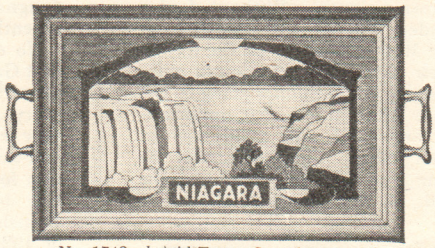


No. 1009. Calendar. Parcel of various woods with thermometer and Calendar pad, **6/11**, post 9d.



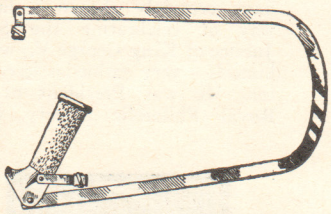
No. 1927. Inlaid picture and frame. Oak for the framework with four kinds of wood for inlay panel, wood ornaments etc., **5/-**, post 9d.

Designs for these subjects cost 4d. each post ½d if ordered separately. You can buy all materials from any Hobbies Branch or direct from Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.

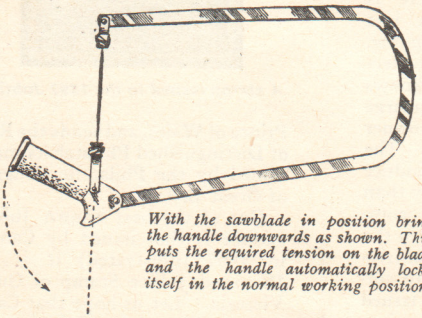


No. 1742. Inlaid Tray. Complete parcel of wood, Mahogany Moulding, Tray Handles and Glass, **9/3**, post 1/- Wood and Moulding alone, **6/6**, post 9d.

A Lever Frame that is DIFFERENT!

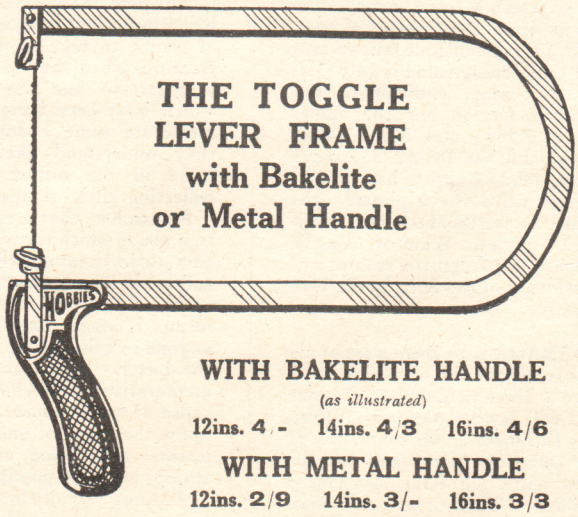


The frame is sent out like this. First, turn the handle out of the way and insert the sawblade in top and bottom clamps.



With the sawblade in position bring the handle downwards as shown. This puts the required tension on the blade and the handle automatically locks itself in the normal working position.

Here's a good idea. A lever handframe without a lever! The handle is pivoted to the frame and forms a lever which effectively puts the tension on the sawblade and then automatically locks itself in the normal position for working. Simple, isn't it? Practical, too!
Choose either a metal handle or the bakelite handle with its pistol-like grip. If possible buy the bakelite. You'll say it's the best frame you've ever used.



THE TOGGLE LEVER FRAME with Bakelite or Metal Handle

WITH BAKELITE HANDLE
(as illustrated)
12ins. 4/- 14ins. 4/3 16ins. 4/6

WITH METAL HANDLE
12ins. 2/9 14ins. 3/- 16ins. 3/3

Postage 6d. extra on each.

HOBBIES LTD., DEREHAM.
Buy from any Hobbies Branch or Agency or direct from Dereham

HOBBIES LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Below are the addresses where Hobbies goods can be purchased. In addition, all leading stores and ironmongers stock or can obtain your requirements in fretwork and woodwork, designs, wood, turned legs, moulding, polish, wireless accessories, etc., etc.

HOBBIES OWN BRANCHES—

LONDON - - - - - 16 NEW OXFORD STREET.
LONDON - - - - - - 147 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
LONDON - - - - 83 NEWINGTON BUTTS, S.E.11.
GLASGOW - - - - - - 326 ARGYLE STREET.
MANCHESTER - - - - - - - 8 PICCADILLY.
BIRMINGHAM - - - - - - 9a HIGH STREET.
SHEFFIELD - - - - - 4 ST. PAUL'S PARADE.
LEEDS - - - - 10 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET.
SOUTHAMPTON - - - 25 BERNARD STREET.
BRIGHTON - - - - - - - 68 LONDON ROAD.
CANADA
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The presentation Design Sheet is given only with current copies of Hobbies Weekly, and not with back numbers. The designs, however, can be obtained separately, from Hobbies Ltd., price 4½d., post free, or 10d. in the case of double size sheets.

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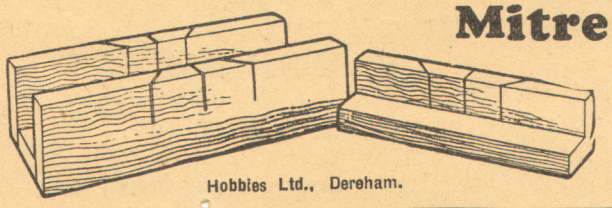

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9ins. long, with two mitre and one right-angle guides.

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Mitre Box

A practical tool favoured by picture-frame makers. 12ins. long.

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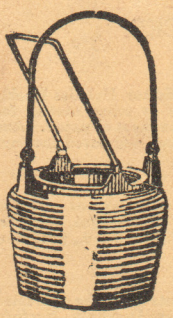

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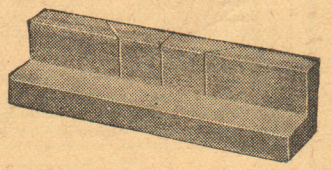

MITRE BLOCKS

A hardwood block, 9ins. long. Just the thing for small mouldings, Price 9d., post 6d. Other mitre blocks with metal saw guides, 2/6 and 3/6. Postage 6d.

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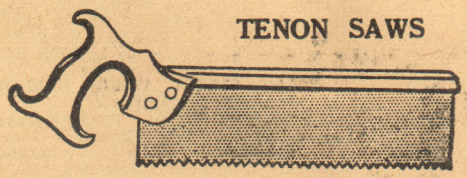
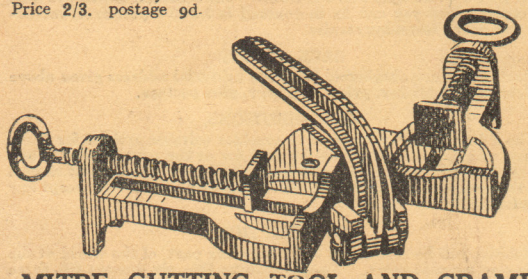
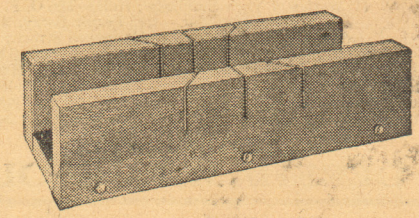


For the small mitre blocks a 10in. saw is required. This with iron back costs only 2/6, whilst a 12in. is 2/9. A 14in. saw of superior quality suitable for the mitre cramp costs 4/6, postage 6d. on each.



MITRE CUTTING TOOL AND CRAMP

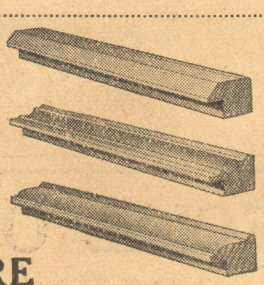
The ideal mitre-cutting tool. The moulding is held in right and left hand cramps. The long metal saw guide ensures a clean accurate mitre. The No. 1 Tool takes mouldings up to 4½ins. wide and costs only 10/6, post 1/-. The No. 2 cramp is of heavier construction all round, and takes mouldings up to 5½ins. wide. Price 17/6, post 1/3



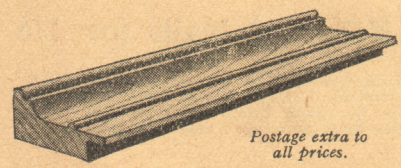
MITRE BOX

The moulding is laid in the trough between the sides. This tool can be thoroughly recommended. In selected hardwood. Price 2/6, post 9d.

A few of the special picture frame mouldings supplied by Hobbies. These are in Oak, ⅛-in. wide and cost only 1½d. per ft.



PICTURE FRAME MOULDING



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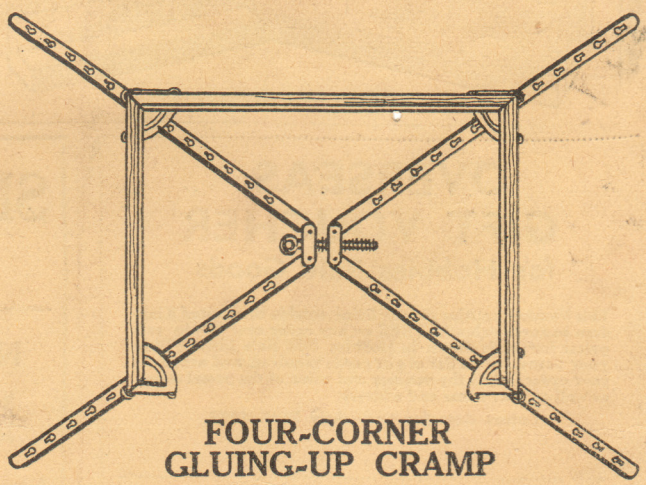
An attractive Oak Moulding in three sizes. 1in. wide 2d. per ft. 1½ins. 3d. 2ins. 3½d. per ft.



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With a tool like this you can glue up all four corners at once. The pressure is applied by one central screw, so that it is equally distributed to each corner. In two sizes. No. 1 for frames up to 38 by 26ins. Price 13/6. No. 2 for frames up to 52 by 33ins. Price 17/6. Postage 1/3 on either.

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